

USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1946-1954

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

31 December 1954

83

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2 February 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Liaison Division, OCD

ATTENTION :

FROM : Chief, Projects Control Staff, ORR

SUBJECT : Dissemination of ORR Report, USSR Plan  
Fulfillment Announcements 1946-1954,  
For Official Use Only

Attached are 15 copies of a covering memorandum to be disseminated with the attached copies of subject report. It is requested that the following distribution be made:

<u>No. of copies</u>	<u>Recipient</u>
1	Mr. Philip Trezise, Deputy Director, OIR Dept. of State, Room 604, State Annex 1
1	Colonel Lyman Bothwell, Chief, Technical Branch Office of Ass't. Chief of Staff, G-2, Dept. of the Army, Room 2C545, Pentagon
1	Commander Burns W. Spore, ONI, Dept. of the Navy
1	Colonel William Baird, Chief, Plans and Programs, AFOIN-3-X, Dept. of the Air Force, Room 1310, Tempo U Bldg.
1	Mr. John Easton, JIG, The Joint Chiefs of Staff, Room 2E969, Pentagon
1	Mr. George Willis, Director, Office of International Finance, Dept. of the Treasury, Room 3222, Main Treasury Bldg.
1	Mr. Louis Olom, Chief, Production Division, Office of Research and Intelligence, USIA, Room 715, Walker-Johnson Bldg.
1	Mr. Fred Rossiter, Associate Director, FAS, Dept. of Agriculture, Room 5064, South Agriculture Bldg.
1	Mr. Wendell Thorne, Federal Reserve Board, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, Room 2251, Federal Reserve Bldg.
2	Mr. Emil Schnellbacher, Director, Office of Intelligence and Services, Bu. of Foreign Commerce, Room 1864, Commerce Bldg.
1	Mr. Robert E. Matteson, Director, Office of Research, Statistics, and Reports, FOA, Room 733, Rochambeau Bldg.

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Recipient

1	Mr. Harry M. Shooshan, Jr., International Activities Assistant, Technical Review Staff, Office of the Secretary, Dept. of Interior, Room 7258, Interior Bldg.
1	Mr. Arnold Zempel, Executive Director, Office of International Labor Affairs, Dept. of Labor, Room 3221, Dept. of Labor Bldg.
1	Mr. Frank Whitehouse, Chief, Foreign Economic Policy Branch, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Room 3D830, Pentagon

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ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE


*EIC-D-91*  
31 January 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: IAC Members of the EIC and Certain  
Associate Members

SUBJECT : USSR Plan Fulfillment Announcements  
1946-1954

1. For ORR internal purposes, one of the ORR components in the Economic Research Area has assembled USSR Plan Fulfillment Announcements for the period 1946 through 1954. It is my feeling that this material might be of use to economic research analysts of your office, particularly to those who may be participating in the work of EIC subcommittee.

2. I am, therefore, enclosing a copy of this document for your retention. Should you feel that additional copies would be of real use to your analysts, we shall seek to provide them upon request -- so long as the small available supply lasts.

  
OTTO E. GUITE  
Chairman

Economic Intelligence Committee

Attachment (1)  
USSR Plan Fulfillment Announcements  
1946-1954

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SECRET

31 January 1955

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MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED] Liaison Division, OCD

FROM : Executive Secretary, EIC

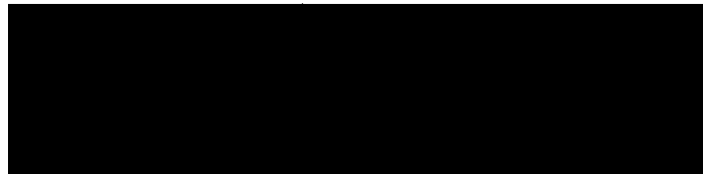
SUBJECT : EIC Dissemination List for ORR Project Entitled  
"USSR Plan Fulfillment Announcements 1946-1954"

1. We are transmitting for dissemination 15 copies of a covering memorandum and an EIC dissemination list for the ORR document entitled, "USSR Plan Fulfillment Announcements 1946-1954". The document is classified OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

2. Please distribute one copy each to the EIC members listed, except as indicated below for Commerce:

State - Mr. Philip Trezise  
Army - Colonel Lyman Bothwell  
Navy - Commander Burns Spore  
Air - Colonel William Baird  
JCS - Mr. John Easton  
Treasury - Mr. George Willis  
USIA - Mr. Lewis Olom  
Agriculture - Mr. Fred Rossiter  
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Federal Reserve - (Mr. Lewis N. Dembitz) *Mr. Wendell Thorne  
Fed. Reserve Bd.*  
FOA - Mr. Robert Matteson  
Interior - Mr. Harry Shooshan  
Labor - Mr. Arnold Zempel  
OSD - Mr. Frank Whitehouse

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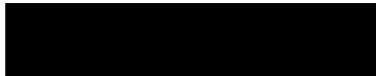


SECRET

9 February 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Liaison Division, OCD

ATTENTION :



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FROM :

Chief, Projects Control Staff, ORR

SUBJECT :

Transmittal of Material

It is requested that the attached copy of ORR Report, USSR Plan Fulfillment Announcements, 1946-1954, (For Official Use Only), be forwarded to Mr. Arnold Zempel, Executive Director, Office of International Labor Affairs, Dept. of Labor, Room 3221, Labor Building. Mr. Zempel is cleared to receive this report.



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Attachment

11 February 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Liaison Division, OCD

ATTENTION :

25X1A

FROM :

Chief, Projects Control Staff, ORR

SUBJECT :

Transmittal of Material

1. It is requested that the attached copies of ORR report, USSR Plan Fulfillment Announcements, 1946-1954 (For Official Use Only), be forwarded as follows:

2 copies      Mr. Fred Ritchie, Research Staff  
Office of Research, Statistics, and Reports  
Foreign Operations Administration

1 copy      Mr. Howard Wiedemann, Special Assistant,  
DRS, ORR, Department of State, Room 502,  
State Annex 1

2. The above recipients are cleared to receive this report.

Attachments

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TAB S

*Throw out  
the File*

USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT  
ANNOUNCEMENTS  
1946-1954

31 December 1954

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1. FBIS, Daily Report, European Section, 21 January 1947, R.

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2. FBIS, Daily Report, European Section, 9 July 1947, R.

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3. FBIS, Daily Report, European Section, 15 October 1947, R.

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4. FBIS, Daily Report, European Section, 18 January 1948, R.

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8. The Current Digest of the Soviet Press, I, 4, 2 February 1949, U.

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18. Joint Press Reading Service, No. 128, Sec. B, 8 May 1951, U.  
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26. Joint Press Reading Service, No. 35, Sec. B, 4 Feb 1954, U.

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27. Joint Press Reading Service, No. 204, Sec. B, 4 Feb 1954, U.

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USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT

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1. Krasnyy Flot - 21 Jan 1947

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26. Pravda, 17 Jul 1953

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27. Planovoe Khozyaistvo, 1, 1954

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28. Pravda, 23 Jul 1954

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TAB

USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT - 1954

FIRST HALF

I. Fulfillment of Production Plan in Industry

The gross output production plan for the first 6 months has been fulfilled on the whole throughout industry by 102 percent. Individual ministries fulfilled the gross output production plan of industry in the following manner:

	Percent of Fulfillment of Plan First Half, 1954
Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of USSR	100.5
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The gross output of the entire industry of the USSR grew in the first 6 months of 1954 in comparison with the corresponding period of last year by 14 percent. In the first 6 months of 1953 the gross output of industry was 10 percent above the first 6 months of 1952.

The further development of heavy industry and the steady growth of consumer goods production have been continued in 1954.

The 6-month plan has been overfulfilled for the extraction of coal, oil, natural gas, for the production of rolled metals, steel pipe, zinc, aluminum, individual types of cable articles, gasoline, petroleum naptha, diesel fuel, electricity, main line locomotives, lorries and autobuses, motorcycles, ball and roller bearings, excavators, tractor bulldozers, metal cutting lathes, tractor seeders, beet combines, grain cleaning machines, self-propelled mowing machines, potato lifting combines, cotton picking machines complex threshers, anti-pest insecticides for agricultural plants, caustic soda, dyes and other

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chemicals, synthetic rubber, automobile tyres, cement, slate, window glass, paper, alcohol, and other types of output.

Consumer goods—cotton, linen, woolen and silk fabrics, rubber footwear, hosiery-sock articles, radios, watches, pianos and grand pianos, confectionery articles, tea, wine, champagne, cigarettes, matches, soap and other foodstuffs and manufactured goods—were manufactured in excess of the 6-month plan.

Despite the overfulfillment of the plan by the majority of ministries and industry as a whole, there was not secured the fulfillment of targets fixed by the plan for the output of certain types of products. Thus, for example, the Ministry of the Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR underfulfilled the plan for the production of pig-iron; the Ministry of the Electro-Technical Industry underfulfilled the plan for the production of individual types of generators and electric motors; the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building underfulfilled the plan for the production of steam turbines and oil equipment; the Ministry of Transport Machine Building underfulfilled the plan for the production of goods wagons; the Ministry of Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building underfulfilled the plan for the production of passenger cars and certain agricultural machines; the Ministry of Machine Building and Tool Production underfulfilled the plan for the production of chemical equipment and individual types of textile equipment; the Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR did not secure the fulfillment of the plan for the transport of merchant timber; the Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR did not fulfill the fish catching plan.

Industry which produces consumer goods achieved in the first 6 months a certain further improvement in the quality of goods being manufactured. However, many enterprises of the Ministry of Manufactured Consumer Goods of the USSR, Ministry of the Foodstuffs, Industry of the USSR, Ministry of the Meat and Dairy products Industry of the USSR, Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR and particularly of local and cooperative industry still are fighting feebly for high quality and a good finish of goods, are permitting violations of established technology of production and continue to manufacture goods of low quality and in an assortment which does not answer the demands of the consumer.

Many enterprises, especially machine building plants, continued to manufacture finished products irregularly—in the first 10 days of the month they worked at a lower level than in the second and third 10-day periods, as a result of which at these enterprises there took place considerable stoppages of equipment and manpower, production capacities were underused, spoilage was increased, nonproduction over payments for overtime work were permitted.

In the first 6 months of 1954, a considerable number of enterprises did not fulfill plan targets for the output of goods in a number of branches of industry, and particularly in the coal, oil, metallurgical, chemical, lumbering, paper, building materials, foodstuffs, meat-dairy and fish industries.

## II. Increase in Production of Manufactured Goods

The production of very important types of manufactured goods in the first 6 months of 1954 changed in comparison with the first 6 months of 1953 in the following manner:

First 6 Months of 1954 in  
Percent of First 6 Months of 1953

Pig-iron	106
Steel	109
Rolled metals	109
Steel pipes	112
Zinc	107
Lead	115
Coal	108
Oil	110
Gasoline	109
Diesel fuel	140

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First 6 Months of 1954 in  
Percent of First 6 Months of 1953

Natural gas	112
Electricity	111
Steam turbines	112
Large hydro-electric turbines	204
Turbo generators	104
Hydro-electric generators	134
Large electrical machines	115
Electric motors	115
Main line locomotives	131
Main line electric locomotives	104
Trolley buses	109
Lorries	110
Passenger vehicles	127
Autobuses	168
Motorcycles	166
Ball and roller bearings	116
Metallurgical equipment	108
Excavators	117
Large, heavy and special machine tools	122
Chemical equipment	115
Spinning machines	114
Looms	142
Calculating machines	139
Tractors	119
Tractor ploughs	111
Self-propelled mowing machines	157
Tractor cultivators	101
Cotton picking machines	137
Beet combines	201
Grain cleaning machines	117
Caustic soda	111
Soda ash	112
Mineral fertilisers	111
Anti-pest insecticides for agricultural plants	131
Dyes	102
Synthetic rubber	101
Automobile tires	113
Transport of merchant timber	112
Paper	109
Cement	115
Window glass	117
Slate	121
Roofing paper	110
Bricks	113
Prefabricated houses	102
Alcohol	114
Cotton fabrics	103
Linen fabrics	110
Woolen fabrics	119
Silk fabrics	157
Leather footwear	110
Rubber footwear	103
Hosiery-sock articles	110
Knitted underwear	117
Knitted outerwear	112
Bicycles	130
Radios	207
Television sets	288
Phonographs	132
Sewing machines	125
Watches	129
Cameras	142
Pianos and grand pianos	124

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Household refrigerators	316
Vacuum cleaners	449
Metal beds	172
Furniture	128
Meat and sausage products	102
Fish	113
Dairy products	110
Condensed milk	112
Vegetable oil	117
Margarine	116
Cheese	105
Confectionary articles	105
Macaroni articles	116
Canned goods	105
Tea	114
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Cigarettes	113
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The output of goods of cultural-daily use and objects of household use was increased considerably in the first 6 months of 1954 by enterprises of branches of heavy industry. However, the Ministry of Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, Ministry of Machine Building and of Tool Production, Ministry of Heavy Machine Building, Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR and the Ministry of the Paper and Woodworking Industry, although they increased the output of consumer goods, did not secure the fulfillment of the plan for the production of a number of goods.

The output of goods in an improved assortment which enjoys the increased demand of the population was increased by enterprises of the light and food industry in the first 6 months of 1954. Thus, with an increase in the production of cotton fabrics by 3 percent in comparison with the first 6 months of 1953, the output of colour-woven cotton fabrics increased by 2.1 times and of decorative furniture fabrics, by 36 percent; with an increase in the production of woolen fabrics by 19 percent, the output of pure woolen worsted fabrics increased by 2.2 times; of fine cloth woolen fabrics, by 3.5 times; with an increase in the production of hosiery-sock articles by 10 percent, the output of hosiery-sock articles made of "kapron" fibre increased by 28 percent; of woolen and semi-woolen yarn, by 48 percent; with an increase in the production of knitted underwear by 17 percent, the output of knitted underwear made of artificial silk increased by 44 percent; with an increase in the production of knitted outerwear by 12 percent, the output of pure wool knitted outerwear increased by 88 percent; with an increase in the production of leather footwear by 10 percent, the output of fancy footwear increased by 19 percent. The output of packaged foodstuffs in improved packaging also increased.

The use of equipment, raw materials and fuel in industry was improved. At plants of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR the use of the effective capacity of blast furnaces in the first 6 months of 1954 was improved by 2 percent in comparison with the first 6 months of 1953, the yield of steel from one square metre of hearth area of Martin furnaces was increased by 3 percent. The productivity of "Donbass" coal combines, coal loading and rock loading machines was increased in comparison with the first 6 months of 1953 at mines of the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR. The percentage of the yield of white petroleum products from processed raw materials was increased at enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry of the USSR. The relative expenditure of fuel for the production of electricity was reduced at enterprises of the Ministry of Power Stations. The productivity of rotary and shaft cement furnaces and cement mills rose in comparison with the first 6 months of 1953 at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Building Materials Industry. The use of equipment at enterprises of the cotton, woolen, linen and silk industries was improved.

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However the available reserves of production capacities still are not being used fully in industry. In ferrous metallurgy the stoppages of blast and Marten furnaces and of rolled metal machines tools are considerable; in the oil industry big stoppages are permitted in drilling; in the building-materials industry there take place stoppages of basic technological equipment unprovided for by the plan; mechanisms are being used unsatisfactorily at lumbering camps, machine tools, and forge-press equipment is being used inadequately at machine-building plants.

Certain ministries are working unsatisfactorily to introduce and to use new equipment and are not fulfilling targets fixed by the plan for mechanizing labour consuming work. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is slowly introducing new equipment and technology into production and thereby is not using available potentialities for a considerable increase in the productivity of blast and steel smelting furnaces; the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry is unsatisfactorily using mining equipment and is not fulfilling the plan for the cyclical organization of work in drifts; the USSR Ministry of the Oil Industry is carrying out on an insufficient scale the introduction of advanced, more effective methods of drilling oil and is slowly assimilating new processes for the refining of oil products; the USSR Ministry of the Timber Industry is not fulfilling the target for the established index of the cyclical method of organizing wood cutting work and the target for transporting timber cleared of branches; plans for assimilating and manufacturing new types of machines, mechanisms, apparatuses and appliances are being underfulfilled by machine-building enterprises; the USSR Ministry of the Building Material Industry is slowly mastering the production of new types of effective building materials and articles which reduce the cost of construction work.

The unit cost of manufactured output in the first 6 months of 1954 fell by more than 3 percent; however, the target for the reduction of unit costs fixed by the plan for the first 6 months of 1954 was not fulfilled. The plan for lowering the unit cost of output was considerably underfulfilled by the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber Industry, USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, Ministry of Transport Machine-Building, USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Products Industry.

### III. Agriculture

Collective farms, machine tractor stations and state farms conducted spring sowing successfully. The plan for the sowing of spring crops was overfulfilled.

Nine and five-tenths million more hectares of spring crops were sown on collective and state farms in 1954 than last year. In this connection the sown acreage of spring grain crops increased by 6.4 million hectares, including 3.6 million hectares of spring wheat and 756,000 hectares of maize for grain. The sown acreage of cotton was expanded by 354,000 hectares. More sugar beet, sunflower and other oil crops, and also annual grasses, root fodders and silage crops were planted than last year. In comparison with last year the planting of potatoes and vegetables was expanded, however, the plan for the planting of potatoes and vegetables was underfulfilled. The plan for the sowing of long-fibred flax also was underfulfilled.

Thirteen million hectares of virgin and unused lands must be assimilated in 1954-1955 on collective and state farms of areas of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Urals, the Volga region and of the Northern Caucasus for purposes of expanding the sowing of grain crops. On July 10, 1954, about 10 million hectares of these lands were already ploughed for this and next year's harvest. According to the State plan collective and state farms were to have planted 2.3 million hectares of spring crops on virgin and unused lands in the spring of 1954, actually 3.6 million hectares were sown.

Thirteen million more hectares of spring crops were sown this year on collective and state farms on autumn ploughing than in 1953. A considerable amount of potatoes, maize, sunflower and of other intensively cultivated crops were sown, and planted by the square-cluster and square methods.

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In the first 6 months of 1954 agriculture received 92,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.), 52,000 lorries, 18,000 grain combines, including 8.5 thousand self-propelled, 15,000 tractor and self-propelled hay mowers, including about 4,000 self-propelled, and also a large number of cotton picking machines, beet combines, flax combines, grain cleaning and other agricultural machines. Agriculture received also more than 5,000 potato lifting combines, the mass production of which was begun by industry this year. Sixty-five thousand tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.), more than 9,000 grain combines and more than 6,000 lorries were transported to areas for the assimilation of virgin and unused lands in the first 6 months of this year.

The growth of the technical equipping of agriculture has permitted us to mechanise still more the work for the sowing of spring crops and the tending of crops. This year the sowing of spring crops on collective farms was 86 percent mechanised; more than 40 percent of the work for the planting of potatoes on collective farms was mechanised.

Machine tractor stations in the first 6 months of this year carried out on collective farms 26 million hectares more agricultural work, in terms of ploughing, than during this same period last year.

The commonly owned collective farm animal husbandry increased on July 1, 1954, in comparison with July 1, 1953: the number of head of cows, by 10 percent and the number of head of hogs, by 5 percent. The number of head of sheep fell by 3 percent as a consequence of the unsatisfactory organisation of the wintering of sheep on collective farms on remote pastures. The number of head of cows on the state farms of the USSR Ministry of State Farms increased during this period by 9 percent; hogs, by 3 percent; and sheep, by 2 percent.

The number of head of livestock in the personal possession of collective farmers, office and factory workers increased considerably. From July 1, 1953, through July 1, 1954, the number of head of cows in the personal possession of collective farmers increased by 7 percent; calves, by 15 percent; hogs, by 26 percent; and sheep, by 35 percent.

The total number of head of productive livestock in the country for all categories for all holdings on July 1, 1954, increased in comparison with July 1, 1953, according to preliminary figures: cows, by 8 percent; hogs, by 13 percent; and sheep, by 4 percent.

#### IV. Growth of Shipments of Railroad, Water, and Automobile Transport

The over-all plan of average daily loading on railroad transport in the first 6 months of 1954 was fulfilled by 101 percent in wagons; however, as a consequence of the insufficient use of the freight capacity of wagons, both by railroad transport as well as by freight despatchers, the shipment plan was fulfilled by 99.7 percent in tonnage.

The shipment plan was fulfilled and overfulfilled for ferrous metals, coke, ferrous metal scrap, peat, agricultural machines, tractors, automobiles, chemical and mineral fertilisers, grain, cotton freight, wool, flax and hemp, salt, sugar, meat, butter, cheese, eggs, and dairy products, vegetable oil, vegetables and fruits, potatoes, fish, canned goods, confectionery articles, macaroni, tea, tobacco and tobacco articles, fabrics, knit wear, clothing, linen and other sewn articles, furniture, soap and perfumes, matches.

The coal shipment plan was not fulfilled. There was an undershipment of more than three million tons of coal in the first 6 months. The shipment plan for timber freight, wood, cement, fireproofing, construction materials, ores, fluxes, footwear, metal articles of domestic use also was also underfulfilled.

The average daily shipment of all freight on railroads rose in the first 6 months of 1954 in comparison with the first 6 months of 1953 by 6 percent.

The average turn-around time of a goods wagon was reduced somewhat in the first 6 months of 1954 in comparison with the first 6 months of 1953, however, the target for accelerating the turn-around time of a goods wagon was underfulfilled in the first 6 months of 1954. The target for the commercial speed of freight train travel also was not fulfilled by railroads.

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In the first 6 months of 1954 the freight turn-over plan was fulfilled by 91 percent by the Ministry of the Maritime and River Fleet as a whole. The freight turn-over of maritime and river transport increased by 4 percent in the first 6 months of 1954 in comparison with the first 6 months of 1953. The plan for freight turn-over was fulfilled by 102 percent and for shipment of freight, by 93 percent, by maritime transport. The plan for freight turn-over was fulfilled by 82 percent and for shipments of freight, by 87 percent, by river transport.

The USSR Ministry of Automobile Transport and Highways fulfilled the freight turn over plan in the first 6 months of 1954 by 103 percent and for shipments of freight, by 101 percent. The plan for transporting passengers by autobuses was fulfilled by 108 percent. However the plan for shipments of passengers and freight was not fulfilled by individual ministries of Automobile Transport and Highways of Union Republics.

#### V. Growth of Capital Construction

The volume of State capital investments in the first 6 months of 1954 totalled 114 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 1953. In the first 6 months of 1953 the volume of capital investments totalled 104 percent in comparison with the first 6 months of 1952.

Capital investments in the first 6 months of 1954 in comparison with the first 6 months of 1953 totalled: in ferrous metallurgy, 103 percent; in the coal industry, 123 percent; as regards power stations, 118 percent; in machine-building, 116 percent; in the building materials industry, 110 percent; in the timber and paper industry, 125 percent; in the light and food industry, 148 percent; in transport, 108 percent, in agriculture, 153 percent, in trade, 230 percent.

Housing construction, school construction, the construction of public health institutions, kindergartens, creches, pioneer camps, cinema theatres and other cultural-welfare institutions were carried out on a big scale in the first 6 months of 1954. The volume of capital investments in housing construction totalled 120 percent in the first 6 months of 1954 in comparison with the first 6 months of 1953.

Although there has been a considerable increase of capital construction, the half-year plan for capital investments and for bringing into operation the production capacities of the national economy was not fulfilled. The ministries which most extensively failed to fulfill the plan were the Ministry of the Ferrous Metals of the USSR, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metals of the USSR, the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of the Oil Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of the Machine-Tool and Instruments Industry, the Ministry of Manufactured Foodstuffs of the USSR and the Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR and the Ministry of Procurements, although they achieved a great increase in capital investments, failed considerably to fulfill the plan of construction-fitting work.

In the first half-year of 1954 the Ministry of Construction of the USSR carried out 22 percent more construction-fitting work than in the first half-year of 1953, whilst the Ministry of the Construction of Enterprises of the Metallurgical and Chemical Industry carried out 10 percent more. However, these ministries did not fulfill the half-year plan.

In the first half-year of 1954 there were at many construction sites considerable stoppages and unsatisfactory utilisation of machines and mechanisms, fluidity of manpower, and the fulfillment of the targets for reducing construction costs was not guaranteed.

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**VI. Growth of Internal and External Trade**

In the first half-year of 1954 the further development of Soviet trade continued. On the basis of the new successes achieved in developing industry and agricultural production, raising labour productivity and lowering the unit costs of production, the government carried out as from April 1, 1954, a new reduction of the state retail prices on food and manufactured goods--the seventh in succession since the abolition of the rationing system. The new reduction of prices helped further to strengthen the Soviet ruble and to raise the standard of living of our country's population.

In the course of the first half-year of 1954 the population was sold 21 percent more goods (at comparative prices) through the channels of state and cooperative trade than in the first half year of 1953; over the same period the retail trade turnover of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives, which is carrying out trade in the villages, increased by 32 percent. In the first half-year of 1954 the plan for the retail trade turnover of the state and cooperative trade network was overfulfilled.

In the first half-year of 1954 the sale of individual foodstuffs increased in comparison with the first half-year of 1953 as follows: meat products, by 30 percent; fish products, by 24 percent; animal fats, by 28 percent; vegetable oils and other cooking fats, by 13 percent; milk and milk products, by 21 percent; sugar, by 14 percent; confectionary, by 14 percent; tea, by 19 percent; citrus fruits, by 47 percent.

Among manufactured goods there was a considerable increase in the first half-year of 1954 as against the first half-year of 1953 in the sale of the following goods: cotton fabrics, by 19 percent; silk fabrics, by 45 percent; woolen fabrics, by 56 percent; clothing, by 24 percent; knitted goods, by 24 percent; socks and stockings, by 31 percent; leather footwear, by 15 percent; clocks, by 36 percent; sewing machines, by 31 percent; furniture, by 37 percent; vacuum cleaners, more than fourfold; gramophones, by 33 percent; television sets, over twofold; wireless sets, over twofold; cameras, by 53 percent; bicycles, by 29 percent; motorcycles, by 65 percent; passenger cars, by 70 percent; refrigerators, almost threefold; washing machines, tenfold.

The retail sale of goods for production-economic purposes considerably increased in the first half-year of 1954 as compared with the first half-year of 1953; of timber materials, cement, plate glass, slate, soft roofing material, nails and iron roofing, as well as lorries for collective farms.

However, in a number of rayons the population's demand for certain goods is still not being fully satisfied.

In the sphere of foreign trade in the first half-year of 1954 the extension of economic relations with foreign countries continued and the foreign trade turnover increased by 30 percent as compared with the first half-year of last year.

**VII. Increase in Numbers of Workers and Employees and Growth of Labour Productivity**

In the first half-year of 1954 the numbers of workers and employees in the national economy considerably increased as compared with the first half-year of 1953. Over this period the numbers of workers and employees in industry, construction and transport increased by 1,200,000 men; in educational establishments, scientific-research institutions and medical institutions, by more than 300,000 men; in trade and housing communal economy, by 200,000 men.

In agriculture, as a result of the transfer of tractor brigade workers to the number of permanent and seasonal workers of MTS's and as a result of the increased numbers of workers and specialists in the rayons where virgin and idle lands are being cultivated, the numbers of workers and employees engaged at MTS's and state farms increased by 2,300,000 men as compared with the numbers in the first half-year of 1953.

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In the first half-year of 1954, 338,000 young, qualified workers left the schools of factory and works instruction, mining schools and agricultural mechanisation schools and were directed to work in industry, construction, transport and agriculture. Of these, more than 223,000 mechanisers were directed to agriculture. By means of individual-brigade instruction and instructional courses 3,600,000 workers and employees received instruction and acquired higher qualifications.

In the first half-year of 1954, as against the corresponding period of last year labour productivity increased by 7.5 percent in industry and by 7 percent in construction. However, the plan for raising labour productivity in industry and construction was not fulfilled.

#### VIII. Cultural Construction and Public Health

The number of those finishing the 7-year and the secondary schools, including the schools of working and rural youth, was this year 14 percent greater than last year. The number of those finishing the tenth forms and receiving their school-leaving certificate increased by 69 percent in the cities as compared with last year, and by 82 percent in the rural areas.

The higher educational establishments and technicums are this year releasing more than 550,000 young specialists, including those taking correspondence courses.

By the end of the first half-year of 1954 the number of cinematographic establishments had increased by almost 2,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

In the first half-year of this year the number of children and youths who went to rest in country and city pioneer camps and excursionist-tourist bases, or who went out to dachas having kindergartens, children's homes and children's creches, increased as compared with the first half-year of last year. In rural areas a great number of children's summer sites were opened for children.

There continued in the first half-year of 1954 the further improvement and development of medical assistance to the population which, as is well known, is given free of charge in the USSR. The network of hospitals, maternity homes, sanatoria and houses of rest was extended and their supplies of medical and diagnostic apparatus were increased. In the first half-year of 1954 the production of medicaments, medical equipment and instruments increased by 23 percent as compared with the first half-year of last year.

In the first half of this year about 22,000,000 people took advantage of the regular leave yearly granted to all workers and employees with pay. There was an increase in the number of working people who spent their leave in sanatoria and houses of rest by means of travelling permits supplied to them free of charge or at privileged prices.

\* \* \* \* \*

The results of the fulfillment of the plan in the first half-year of 1954 testify to the further development of the whole national economy of the USSR and the successful course of fulfillment of the tasks of the Five Year Plan for the development of the USSR for 1951-1955.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

FULL YEAR 1953

I. Fulfillment of Production Plan in Industry

The annual plan for gross output was fulfilled in industry on the whole by 101%. The annual plan for gross output of industry was fulfilled by the individual Ministries as follows:

	<u>% Fulfillment of Plan for 1953</u>
Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry	99
Ministry of the Coal Industry	99.4
Ministry of the Oil Industry	100.9
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	102
Ministry of Power Stations and the Electrical Industry	102
Ministry of Machine Building	102
Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building	98
USSR Ministry of the Building Materials Industry	99
Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR	93
USSR Ministry of Manufactured Consumer Goods	104
USSR Ministry of Foodstuffs Industry	100.5
Industrial Enterprises of Ministry of Ways of Communications	104
Industrial Enterprises of USSR Ministry of Culture	104
Industrial Enterprises of USSR Ministry of Public Health	102
Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry and Ministries of Local Industry of Union Republics	104
Producer's Cooperatives	103

Gross output of the entire industry of the USSR in 1953 increased by 12% in comparison with 1952 and by 45% in comparison with 1950. This means that the target envisaged by the fifth five-year plan for the increase of industrial production is being successfully fulfilled.

Last year a number of decisions were taken by the Government, directed toward realisation of a sharp upsurge of the production of consumer goods in order to raise considerably the material well-being of the people.

As a result of this, the branches of industry producing consumer goods in 1953, especially in the second half of the year, developed at a faster tempo than in 1952 and than was originally planned for 1953. While output of these branches increased by 10.5% in 1952, in 1953 it increased by 12%, including an increase of 14% in the second half of 1953 as compared with the second half of 1952.

The plan for many kinds of industrial production was over-fulfilled in 1953.

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The annual plan for the extraction of oil, natural gas, shale, iron and manganese ore, for the production of petrol, kerosene, aluminium, electric power, electric lamps, metal working machines, steam boilers of large capacity, diesel engines, blast furnace and steel furnace equipment, lorries and light motor vehicles and buses, trolleys, tram-cars, tractor-drawn ploughs, and mowing machines, winnowing machines, potato harvesting combines, excavators, tractor-drawn scrapers and bulldozers, ball and roller bearings, mineral fertilizers, synthetic ammonia, synthetic phenol, chemical insecticides for the struggle against agricultural pests, dyes and other chemicals, synthetic rubber, motor types, conveyor belts, roofing felt, window glass, paper, alcohol and other kinds of products was over-fulfilled.

Silk, woolen and linen fabrics, cotton thread and spun products, knitted underwear, hosiery products, pianos and grand pianos, sausage products, condensed milk, vegetable oil, margarine, macaroni products, confectionery products, tea, wine, beer, champagne, tobacco, cigarettes, matches, soap and other foodstuffs and manufactured consumer goods were turned out over and above the annual plan.

However, certain Ministries did not take the necessary measures and did not ensure fulfillment of the plan for the production of individual kinds of manufactured products. Thus, for example, the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry failed to fulfill the plan for the production of a number of types of products, especially of some types of rolled ferrous metals which are in short supply, the Ministry of Power Stations and the Electrical Industry failed to fulfill the plan for the production of individual kinds of generators and electric motors; the Ministry - a number of agricultural machines and textile equipment; the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Industry - steam engines and individual types of power and rolled metal equipment; the USSR Ministry of the Building Materials Industry - brick, slate and certain hygienic-technical products. The Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR did not fulfill the plan for the delivery of commercial timber. The USSR Ministry of the Foodstuffs Industry did not ensure fulfillment of the plan for the catching of fish.

With some improvement of the quality of the products of the light and food industry, many enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Manufactured Consumer Goods, the USSR Ministry of the Foodstuffs Industry and especially of the producer's cooperatives and of Local Industry still turned out some products of unsatisfactory quality and in an assortment which does not conform to the demand of the population, did not take sufficient measures to improve the finish and external appearance of goods. In particular, there still takes place output of low quality footwear, furniture, china and crockery, poorly furnished and unattractive fabrics, and also the production of sewn and knitwear products with serious defects.

The increase of production in a number of branches of industry was retarded by the existence of a considerable number of enterprises working unhythmically and not fulfilling the plan.

Many enterprises, especially machine building works, from month to month tolerated an irregular output of production - in the first ten-day period of the month they worked on a considerably lower level than during the last days of the month. Such an unhythmical output of ready-made production creates an incorrect working regime for the enterprise, leads to stoppages of equipment, to waste of labor power, to under utilization of production capacities, to an increase of waste, to non productive payments for overtime work, and in turn, entails irregularity of supply and loading of transport.

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In the coal, metallurgical, chemical and timber procuring industries and in the building materials industry, and also in a number of other branches of the national economy, there are still a considerable quantity of lagging enterprises which are not fulfilling the target of the state plan and are lowering the level of industrial production and the qualitative indices of work of these branches.

## II. Growth of Industrial Output

Production of the most important kinds of industrial output in 1953 increased in comparison with 1952 as follows:

	<u>1953 Compared with 1952 (%)</u>
Pig iron	109
Steel	110
Rolled metal	110
Steel piping	116
Zinc	113
Lead	122
Coal	106
Oil	112
Petrol	111
Kerosene	123
Electric power	113
Steam turbines	140
Large hydro-turbines	135
Turbo-generators	147
Hydro-generators	115
Large electric machines	134
Electric motors	113
Main line steam engines	263
Main line electric locomotives	134
Main line goods wagons	103
Trolley buses	121
Lorries	111
Light motor vehicles	120
Buses	127
Motorcycles	137
Ball and roller bearings	115
Metallurgical equipment	118
Excavators	112
Oil equipment	117
Metal cutting tools	114
Chemical equipment	124
Looms	102
Calculating machines	124
Tractors	113
Grain combines	102
Tractor-drawn ploughs	101
Self-propelled mowers	146
Floer combines	107
Beet combines	150
Winnowing machines	102
Caustic soda	115
Calcium soda	119
Mineral fertilizers	109
Chemicals for combating agricultural pests and weeds	143
Synthetic rubber	113

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Motor tyres	107
Paper	110
Cement	115
Window glass	122
Roofing slate	122
Roofing felt	114
Brick	112
Prefabricated houses	109
Alcohol	118
Cotton fabrics	105
Linen fabrics	112
Woollen fabrics	109
Silk fabrics	178
Leather footwear (USSR Ministry of Manufactured Consumer Goods)	104
Hosiery products	104
Knitted underwear	116
Outer knitwear	101
Bicycles	115
Radios	127
Television sets	225
Gramophones	126
Sewing machines	124
Clocks	122
Cameras	109
Pianos and grand pianos	123
Household refrigerators	159
Vacuum cleaners	200
Metal beds	145
Furniture	114
Meat	112
Sausage products	116
Fish	103
Butter	103
Dairy products	109
Vegetable oil	116
Margarine	124
Cheese	116
Sugar	112
Confectionery products	109
Macaroni products	120
Canned goods	114
Tea	106
Soap	111
Cigarettes	116
Wine	124
Beer	113

The production of consumer goods increased considerably in the branches of heavy industry and machine building, especially in the second half of 1953. The production of clocks increased by 29% in the second half of 1953 as compared with the corresponding period of 1952, the production of bicycles by 22%, radios by 62%, household refrigerators by 86% and metal beds by 65%. At the same time a number of the enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Power Stations and the Electrical Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry failed to fulfill the target for the output of individual goods.

The output of goods in an assortment which enjoys increased demand among the population expanded considerably in 1953. Thus, with the increase of the production of cotton fabrics by 5% in comparison with 1952, the output of multi-coloured cotton fabrics increased by 78% and of fabrics with artificial silk by 65%; with the increase of (cont. next page)

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production of woollen fabrics by 9%, the output of pure wool, worsted fabrics increased by 76%; with the increase of the production of silk fabrics by 78%, the production of fabrics from staple fibres increased 2.8 times; with the increase of the production of outer knitwear by 3%, the output of pure wool and semi-wool outer knitwear rose by 12%; with the increase of the production of footwear by 4%, the output of fashionable footwear increased by 44%; with the increase of the production of canned goods by 14%, the output of canned meats increased by 25% and of condensed milk by 21%; with the increase of the production of confectionary products by 9%, the output of gateaux, pastry and cakes increased by 28%, soft sweets and chocolate covered sweets by 44%. The output of food products in packaged form increased considerably.

Further improvement of the use of equipment in industry continued last year. In ferrous metallurgy utilisation of useful blast furnace volume last year was improved by 2% as opposed to 1952, and steel output per square metre of open-hearth furnace increased by 5%. At the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry the speed of oil-drilling increased by 5% in comparison with 1952 and of exploratory drilling by 10%. The percentage of refined oil products extracted from crude oil increased. At the power stations of the Ministry of Power Stations and the Electrical Industry the proportion of fuel expended for the production of electric power fell by 1.9%. Capacities for the production of a number of the most important chemical products were better used than last year. At the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Building Materials Industry the hourly productivity of rotating furnaces increased by 10%, of cement mixers by 3%. The volume of glass per square metre of total furnace space increased and the co-efficient of use of glass was improved.

At the same time in industry there are still considerable reserves of unused capacities. The ministry of the Metallurgical Industry has not fulfilled the established norms for the use of blast and open-hearth furnaces; in the mines of the Ministry of the Coal Industry the park of coal combines, coal loading and rock loading machines is being used unsatisfactorily; the Ministry of the Oil Industry has not fulfilled the annual target for the speed of exploratory drilling; at enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building the park of machine tool and forging machine and presses is not being sufficiently fully utilised; existing machines and mechanisms are not being used satisfactorily in the forestries of the USSR Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry.

In 1953 the national economy of the USSR, in accordance with the state plan for supply, obtained considerably more raw materials and other materials, fuel, electric power and equipment than in 1952. The delivery of materials and equipment for agri culture and for the production of manufactured goods and foodstuffs increased especially last year.

Reduction of the unit cost of industrial output came to more than 5% in 1953; however, the target for the reduction of the unit cost in industry was not fulfilled. The USSR Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Building Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, the Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building fulfilled the plan for reduction of the unit cost especially unsatisfactorily.

Unsatisfactory fulfillment of the target for reduction of the unit cost was a consequence of the fact that in many enterprises the plans were not fulfilled for raising the productivity of labour, fulfillment of the established norms for the expenditure of raw materials and other materials and fuel was not ensured, as a consequence of which over expenditure of materials and monetary funds was allowed, and there were also cases of loss from waste, surplus administrative-managerial and overhead expenditures.

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III. Introduction of New Techniques in the Economy

In 1953 work was implemented in all branches of the national economy for the development and introduction of new techniques. The native machine building industry in 1953 produced about 700 new, most important types and makes of machines and mechanisms, which ensure the further technical progress of the national economy, including the production of more than 100 new kinds of highly productive equipment for the light and food industry.

New kinds of power, electro-technical, oil, chemical and metallurgical equipment and equipment for the mechanisation of labour consuming work in coal mines, mining enterprises and in construction have been produced.

New kinds of machines, aggregates and installations have been produced for the textile, fur and sewing industry, including highly productive torsional machines, a carding machine of increased productivity, a high speed sizing machine for yarn, a dyeing and plaiting machine for wool, machines for finishing teasing fabrics and other machines. The introduction of new machines, aggregates and automatic machines which facilitate raising the productivity of labor, make for easier working conditions and ensure high quality of production continued.

For the production of foodstuffs new, more perfect and productive automatic assembly lines have been built for the bottling, packaging and finishing of food products, new kinds of equipment have been made for the production of sausages, for the cooling and packing of fresh fish, automatic wrapping and packaging machines have been produced for different kinds of food products and new kinds of equipment have been constructed for the vegetable drying enterprises. The enterprises of the foodstuffs industry have been supplied with automatic conveyer lines in the production of confectionery products and beer, and also in the production of toilet soap. Various kinds of highly productive automatic machines have been installed for the wrapping and packaging of margarine and tea and for the dressing of fish.

For the purpose of ensuring further mechanisation and for realisation of the all round mechanisation of agricultural work in 1953 more than 80 models of different kinds of agricultural machines and implements were turned out. Among them are: a potatoe harvesting combine for work on heavy soils, a cabbage harvesting machine, a broad blade mower for the DT-54 tractor and a silage harvesting combine, lime and mineral fertiliser spreaders, an elevator hay stacker and others. For the first time serial production has been organised of four-row potato planters, which permit the planting of potatoes by the square-cluster method with the simultaneous spreading of fertiliser, of tractor and crane hay stackers, corn harvesting combines and potato harvesting combines for light soils.

However, the plan set for the development and output of new kinds of machines and mechanisms has not been completely fulfilled by the Ministries.

Considerable work has been done in the sphere of automatization and mechanization of production and the installation of new technological processes.

In the enterprises of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry work continued for automatization of the thermal regime of blast and open hearth furnaces. Advanced technological processes which increase the productivity of metallurgical aggregates were developed further. Production was mastered of a considerable quantity of new makes of steel, of ferrous and non-ferrous metal alloys and also of new types of rolled metal. The volume of mechanized work in the labor consuming and difficult processes of mining ferrous and non-ferrous metal ore increased in comparison with 1952.

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In the mines of the Ministry of the Coal Industry work was implemented for the further mechanisation of the most labor consuming process of coal mining. The volume of mechanised work for hauling coal in drifts increased by 18% in 1953 in comparison with 1952, for the loading of coal and dirt during the main preliminary workings by 17%. The installation of new kinds of reinforcement in preliminary workings and worked over slopes continued. The volume of preliminary workings reinforced with metal and concrete props increased by 36% in comparison with 1952.

In the oil industry the use of turbine drilling was expanded. The number of tools for forced drilling, which ensure greater drilling speed, increased by one & a half times by the end of 1953 in comparison with 1952. Use of the methods of maintaining pressure in the strata and of secondary extraction of oil by means of pumping water, gas and air into the oil strata was expanded, which permitted increasing the extraction of oil and increasing utilisation of the oil bearing strata.

Further improvement of the assortment of synthetic dyes was carried out in the chemical industry in 1953 by means of development of the production of new nakes of faster and brighter dyes.

At the thermo-power stations the use of steam of high pressure and high temperatures increased. At a number of large power stations all-round automatization of boiler shops was carried out, including automatization of all the main processes, remote control, control and signalling. Work continued to switch the hydro-electric stations to tele-mechanical control.

In machine building advanced technological processes in the casting, forging, thermal, mechanic and assembly shops were applied further. Supply of the machine building works with high quality aggregates and special tools, automatic and semi-automatic equipment, assembly lines and automatic conveyers for the mechanised working of machine parts and the assembly of machines continued.

Work was continued for automatization and remote control in the cement, glass and ceramics industries. The enterprises of the cement industry were supplied with powerful new furnaces. The mechanical production of polished glass on conveyers with a high degree of automatization of the process was developed, as was the mechanised production of decorative ceramics; the mechanised production of large size, steel-reinforced concrete parts for housing and industrial construction was developed on a mass scale.

At the same time in 1953 a number of Ministries failed to fulfill the target of the plan for the introduction of new technological processes, automatization and mechanization of production. The target for the mechanization of labor consuming and heavy work in the coal, timber, peat and mining branches of industry was especially unsatisfactorily fulfilled.

The supply of electric power for labor in industry, per worker, increased by 7% in 1953 in comparison with 1952. The inventive and rationalization activity of the working people increased in all branches of the national economy. The number of inventions, technical improvements and rationalization proposals introduced in 1953 in industry, construction and transport came to more than 850 thousand.

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IV Agriculture

The harvest area in 1953 increased by 1,400,000 hectares in comparison with 1952. The area sown in the most valuable grain crop, wheat, increased by 2,000,000 hectares. The area sown in sugar beet, seed-oil crops, potatoes, vegetables and melon crops was expanded, the harvest area of perennial grasses increased, the area of annual grasses, fodder roots and silage crops was expanded; however, in this connection, the planned targets for the sowing of long fiber flax, hemp, potatoes and vegetables were not fulfilled.

Although in a number of regions of the country there were unfavorable meteorological conditions, the actual harvest of grain crops in 1953 was close to the actual harvest in 1952. The actual harvest of cotton, sugar beet, sunflower, vegetable and melon crops increased in comparison with 1952. Approximately as many potatoes were harvested as in 1952.

In accordance with the Decree of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU "On Measures for the Further Development of the Agriculture of the USSR", considerable assistance was rendered to agriculture in 1953.

In 1953 the material-technical basis of agriculture grew and gained in strength. Last year agriculture received 139,000 general purpose tractors (in terms of 15 horsepower) and 16,000 cultivation tractors, 41,000 grain combines, 22,000 of them self-propelled, 69,000 lorries and more than 2,000,000 soil cultivating implements, sowing, harvesting and other agricultural machines, and also machines and equipment for livestock farms. In 1953 collective farms and state farms received more than 6,000,000 tons of mineral fertilisers, or 15% more than in the previous year.

Autumn work connected with the sowing of winter crops and preparation of the soil for the sowing of spring crops for the 1954 harvest was carried out on the collective farms and state farms in shorter and better agro-technical periods in comparison with years past. In the autumn of 1953 on the collective farms and state farms 13,000,000 more hectares of autumn plowing and 3,500,000 more hectares of black fallow plowing was done than in the autumn of 1952. However, the plan targets for autumn plowing and the plowing of black fallows were not fulfilled.

The increase of the technical equipment for agriculture permitted raising the level of mechanisation of agricultural work on the collective farms and state farms. The machine tractor stations in 1953 carried out 17% more agricultural work on the collective farms than in 1952. Last year the machine tractor stations fulfilled with their tractor and machine park more than 80% of all the main field work on the collective farms. The plowing of fallows and autumn plowing on the collective farms has been almost completely mechanised, the sowing of winter crops has been mechanised by 93%, the sowing of spring crops by 83%. 77% of all grain crops were harvested by combines; about 80% of the area sown in sugar beet was harvested by beet combines and long-fiber flax, planting and harvesting of potatoes and vegetables, cotton picking and also work for the harvesting of grasses and the siloing of fodders is lagging.

In 1953 the machine tractor stations carried out work to install equipment for the mechanisation of the water supply on 8,000 collective farm live-stock farms, to install equipment for the steaming of fodder on 15,000 farms, for the progressing of coarse fodders on 6,000 farms, for the automatic watering of cattle on 4,000 farms and for the mechanical milking of cows on 1,000 farms.

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However, the machine tractor stations in 1953 did not completely fulfill the plan of work for the harvesting of potatoes, for the pulling of flax, removing the stubble, harvesting the mown hay, siloing of fodders and mechanization of labour consuming work on the collective farm live-stock farms.

The use of electric power on collective farms and state farms for mechanization of the labour consuming production processes in agriculture and on the live-stock farms increased, but the target for the electrification of agricultural production was not completely fulfilled.

The number of publicly owned live-stock of the collective farms by Oct. 1, 1953 had increased in comparison with Oct. 1952: cows by 8%, sheep by 9%, and pigs by 10%. The number of live-stock on the state farms of the USSR Ministry of State Farms increased from Oct. 1, 1952 through Oct. 1, 1953: cows by 9%, sheep by 11%, and pigs by 8%.

The total number of live-stock on all categories of holdings - collective farms, collective farmer, worker and employee holdings, according to data of the live-stock census on Oct. 1, 1953, came to the following: 63,000,000 head of cattle, including 26,000,000 cows; 47.6 million head of pigs, 135.8 million head of sheep and goats and 16.2 million head of horses.

In connection with the higher level obtained in 1953 of the herd of productive live-stock, the Government raised the plan adopted earlier for 1954 for the herd of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats.

More than 100,000 agronomists and zoo-technicians were sent to the machine tractor stations to serve the collective farms for intensification of agriculture by means of releasing them as a result of the reorganization of agricultural organs and by means of the transfer of specialists working in other institutions and organizations for work on the collective farms. Moreover, a considerable number of engineers and technicians from industry and other branches of the national economy were sent to the machine tractor stations for work as directors, chief engineers and the heads of repair shops, and also for work in other positions.

#### V. Growth of Shipments of Railroad, Water and Automobile Transport

The annual freight turn-over plan for railroad transport for 1953 had been over-fulfilled. Freight turnover rose by 7% in comparison with 1952.

The total plan for average daily loadings has been fulfilled by 101% by railroad transport. The plan for the loading of oil and oil products, ferrous metals, mineral-construction materials, ores, fluxes, coke, chemical and mineral fertilizers, grain and flour, salt and sugar have been fulfilled and over-fulfilled. The plan for the loading of timber goods, fire, wood, cement, fireproof materials, ferrous metal scrap, peat, cotton has not been fulfilled and the plan for the carting of coal from the mines of the Ministry of the Coal Industry also has not been fulfilled.

The average daily loading of all freight on the railroads rose by 7% in 1953 in comparison with 1952, in this regard the loading of coal was increased by 5%, oil and oil products - by 13%, ferrous metals - by 9%, timber goods - by 2%, cement - by 13%, fireproof materials - by 6%, ores - by 9%, fluxes - by 8%, coke - by 9%, chemical and mineral fertilizers - by 7%.

The loading of flour, sugar, meat, vegetable oil, tobacco-mahorka raw materials and tobacco goods, macaroni, tea, fruits and vegetables increased by 15-26%.

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The average out-and return time for a freight wagon was reduced by 3% in 1953 in comparison with 1952, however the target for the acceleration of wagon turn-over was somewhat under-fulfilled. The commercial speed of freight train travel was increased in 1953 in comparison with 1952, but the 1953 planned target was not fulfilled. The demurrage of wagons under freight operations and at technical stations was decreased in 1953 in comparison with 1952, but the 1953 target for the reduction of demurrage of wagons under freight operations was not fulfilled by the freight despatchers.

The average daily run of freight locomotives was increased in 1953 in comparison with 1952, however the 1953 planned target was not fulfilled. The ton-kilometre expenditure of fuel on the railroads was reduced by 3% in comparison with 1952.

The annual plan for the volume of freight has been fulfilled by 100.2% by the Ministry of the Maritime and River Fleet as a whole.

The plan for the volume of freight by maritime transport has been fulfilled by 102% and for cargo shipments - by 103%. The volume of freight of maritime transport was increased by 9% in 1953 in comparison with 1952 and cargo shipments rose by 10%.

The plan for river-borne freight has been fulfilled 99% and for freight shipments - by 100.6%. The plan for the shipments of oil and oil products, timber goods, ores, minerals, construction materials, cotton, fish and fish products has been over-fulfilled. The plan for the shipments of coal, grain cargoes, salt and potatoes was not fulfilled. The volume of freight and cargo shipments on river transport rose in comparison with 1952.

The volume of freight of automobile transport increased by more than 13% in 1953 in comparison with 1952.

#### VI Growth of Capital Construction

The volume of state capital investments in 1953 in the national economy was 104% in 1952.

Capital investments increased in comparison with 1952 in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, electric power stations, machine building, fuel and chemical industries, the timber and paper industry, the production of building materials and in other branches of heavy industry.

The volume of state capital investments in the construction of enterprises for the light and food industries during the year exceeded the volume of capital investments of the preceding year by 8%, in the second six months the volume of capital investment increased by 10% in comparison with the corresponding period of 1952. In 1953, about 300 new state industrial enterprises were put into operation for the production of consumer goods. Capital investments in the construction of trade enterprises increased by 35% in 1953, and by 48% in the second six months.

The volume of capital investments in cultural-welfare construction rose by 22% in 1953. Considerable work was done last year for the construction of schools, hospitals and polyclinics, rest homes, sanatoria, kindergartens and creches, pioneer camps, on the construction of entertainment and other cultural-welfare establishments and institutions.

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However, the plan for capital investments and for the putting into operation of production capacities was under-fulfilled in 1953 in the national economy. The plan was considerably under-fulfilled by the Ministry of Construction, Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, Ministry of the Coal Industry, Ministry of the Oil Industry, Ministry of Power Stations and the Electrical Industry, Ministry of the Buildings Materials Industry of the USSR, Ministry of Manufactured Consumer Goods of the USSR, Ministry of the Foodstuffs Industry of the USSR.

In 1953 construction organisations received a large quantity of highly productive machines and mechanisms. The available park of excavators was increased by 23% in comparison with 1952 bulldozers - by 18%, tower cranes - by more than 40%; the park also of other construction projects, the mechanisation of labour-consuming and heavy work is being conducted insufficiently, the established plans for the introduction of complete mechanisation of construction work are not being fulfilled.

Many construction organisations did not ensure the correct organisation of construction-assembly work and of the labor of workers as a consequence of which there remained uncompleted in 1953 a number of buildings and installations which are being built the construction of which should have been completed last year. Considerable stoppages and labor turn-over were permitted on many construction projects, the fulfillment of targets for the productivity of labor was not ensured, there was an over-expenditure of funds and not only was not the lowering of the unit cost of construction achieved, but a rise in the costs of construction work was even permitted in a number of instances.

#### VII Expansion of Domestic and Foreign Trade

The further development of Soviet trade was continued in 1953. The 1953 retail trade plan has been over-fulfilled.

On the basis of the substantial successes achieved in the development of industrial and agricultural production, the Government carried out as from April 1, 1953 a new sixth since the abolition of the ration card system - reduction of state retail prices of foodstuffs and manufactured goods. The new price reduction has assisted the further strengthening of the Soviet rouble and a considerable raising of the standard of living of our country's population.

Measures were taken by the Government in 1953 to increase trade resources for sale to the population, as a result of which trading organisations received an additional 33 milliard roubles worth of consumer goods in April-December above the 312 milliard roubles allotted for sale to the population in April-December 1953. In this connection, the Ministry of Manufactured Goods of the USSR, the Ministry of the Foodstuffs Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of Machine Building and the Ministry of Power Stations and the Electrical Industry and a number of other Ministries did not completely fulfill the target for the additional supply of goods for sale to the population.

The sale of goods to the population in 1953 increased considerably in comparison with 1952. This was achieved as a result of the increase in production of consumer goods, and also of the mobilisation of other state resources, and the sale to the population of goods of better grades and of a higher quality was increased.

Twenty-one percent more goods (in comparative prices) than in 1952, including 26% more in the second six months than during the corresponding period in 1952, were sold to the population during 1953 through State and

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cooperative trade. The sale of goods by consumer cooperatives, which carry out trade in rural localities, was increased by 24% in 1953 in comparison with 1952, and by 30% in the second six months in comparison with the corresponding period in 1952.

In 1953 the sale of individual foodstuffs was increased in comparison with 1952 in the following dimensions: meat and meat products - by 36%, fish and fish products - by 8%, butter - by 36%, vegetable oil and other food fats - by 19%, cheese by 28%, eggs - by 16%, sugar - 23%, confectionery articles - by 12%, tea - by 16 %, fruit and mellons - by 43%, vegetables - by 25%.

The following manufactured goods' sale was increased in the most considerable dimension in 1953 in comparison with 1952: cotton fabrics - by 22%, woollen fabrics - by 18%, silk fabrics - by 45%, clothes - by 29%, knit wear articles - by 23%, stockings and socks - by 31%, leather footwear - by 29%, watches - by 38%, sewing machines - by 34%, furniture - by 39%, vacuum cleaners - by 2.3 times, gramophones - by 30%, radios - by 32%, including television sets - by 64%, bicycles - by 16%, motorcycles - by 55%, automobiles - by 2.6 times. The retail sale of goods of industrial-economic designation: lorries, sawn timber, finished wood products, cement, window glass, slate, soft roofing, nails, roofing iron rose considerably in 1953 as compared to 1952.

The expansion of the trading network of state and cooperative trade was continued in 1953. About 6,000 stores were opened during the year. The network of specialised stores in towns, workers' settlements and in rural localities was increased considerably.

However, the population's demand for certain goods is being satisfied unsatisfactorily. Trading organisations study poorly the population's demand and make mistakes in the distribution and delivery of goods. Serious shortcomings take place in the locating of the retail trade network. Trading organisations are waging a weak struggle for the quality of goods supplied by industry for sale to the population.

Handling costs in trading organisations continued to remain high in 1953, although they were reduced in comparison to 1952; the plan for the reduction of handling costs has not been fulfilled.

the sale of agricultural produce on collective farm markets continued to increase in 1953, the sale of wheat flour, pork, eggs, poultry, vegetables and fruit especially considerably increased. Prices of agricultural produce were lowered on the collective farm markets.

In the foreign trade sphere, the Soviet Union in 1953, just as in past years, continued to expand its economic ties with foreign countries. During 1953 the Soviet Union carried on trade with 51 foreign states, and trade with 25 countries was conducted on the basis of annual and long-term trade agreements. Trade agreements were concluded for the first time during the postwar years with India, France, Argentina, Greece and Iceland.

The Soviet Union's volume of foreign trade rose to 23 milliard roubles as against 20.8 milliard roubles in 1952, that is by 11%. At the same time the volume of foreign trade (in comparative prices) in 1953 exceed the prewar level by almost four times.

Together with the further increase of the Soviet Union's volume of trade with the countries of the democratic camp, the volume of trade with a number of countries of Western Europe, the Near and Middle East increased considerably. In this respect there was a further expansion of the circle of exported and imported goods.

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VIII Increase in the Number of Workers and Employees and the Growth of Productivity of Labour

The number of factory and office workers in the USSR national economy grew considerably and totalled 44,800,000 at the end of 1953.

In connection with the transfer of tractor drivers, brigade leaders of tractor brigades and their assistants, of excavator drivers and their assistants and of checker-despatchers to the category of permanent workers of MTSs, and also in connection with the increase of the number of specialists, the number of permanent workers of machine tractor stations increased by the end of 1953 by 1,400,000 people in comparison with the number at the end of 1952.

In 1953, just as in preceding years, there was no unemployment in the country. Three hundred twenty thousand young skilled workers graduated last year from trade, railroad and mining-industrial schools, factory-plant training schools and mining-industrial schools and went to work in industry, construction and in transport.

The raising of the skill and the training of 7½ million factory and office workers were carried out in 1953 by means of individual-brigade apprenticeship and course training.

On the basis of the growth of the technical equipping of labour and the raising of the skill of workers, the productivity of labour and industry grew in 1953 by 6% in comparison with 1952 and in construction - by 4%. However, the plan for the raising of the productivity of labour in industry and construction was under-fulfilled. The Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building, Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR, Ministry of the Coal Industry, Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, Ministry of Machine Building, Ministry of the Buildings Materials Industry of the USSR, Ministry of the Foodstuffs Industry of the USSR and the Ministry of Construction fulfilled unsatisfactorily the target for raising the productivity of labour.

IX Growth of National Income and the Raising of the Material and Cultural Standard of Living of the People

The further improvement of the material situation and the raising of the cultural level of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia were achieved last year.

The USSR national income rose by 8% in 1953 in comparison with 1952. In this regard, the share of the national income at the personal disposal of the working people was increased and the share of the national income which remained at the disposal of the state was reduced somewhat.

The reduction of State retail prices on consumer goods was conducted on a larger scale and on a wider circle of goods than in 1952. The population's direct profit from this price reduction totalled, through State and cooperative trade alone, more than 50 milliard roubles for the year, in comparison to the 24 milliard roubles of economy received by the population after the 1952 price reduction.

The growth of the national income and the measures conducted by the Government have ensured the further increasing of the incomes of factory and office workers and the incomes of peasants.

The wage fund of factory and office workers in 1953 rose by 5% in comparison with 1952, and the average monthly money wage - by 2%.

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The real wages of factory and office workers rose to a considerable degree by means of the lowering of prices of consumer goods. With the growth of money wages on an average of 2%, the real wages of office and factory workers rose by another 10% by means of the price reduction.

In addition, factory and office workers received in 1953, from the State budget and at the expense of funds of enterprises, considerable payments and privileges the volume of which, per factory and office worker, increased in comparison with the preceding year, taking into account the price reduction by 11%. Factory and office workers received, just as in previous years, grants-in-aid and pensions from social insurances and social security, grants-in-aid to single mothers, and mothers, with many children, stipends to students, free medical aid, free passes and passes at privileged prices to sanatoria and rest-homes, free training and the raising of skills and a number of other payment and paid leave of not less than two weeks and workers of a number of professions - lengthier - leave.

In connection with the Government's decision to reduce the sum of the loan issue, the payments of factory and office workers and peasants for loan subscriptions were considerably reduced in 1953.

On the whole, by means of the growth of money wages, the price reduction on consumer goods, the growth of payments and privileges at the expense of the State, the real wages per office and factory worker increased by more than 13% during the year.

Capital investments in State housing construction increased by 11% in 1953. Apartment houses with a total area of more than 28 million square metres were built in 1953 by State enterprises, institutions, local Soviets, and also by the population of towns and workers' settlements with the aid of State credit.

Peasant incomes increased considerably in 1953 and especially in the second six months.

Procurement prices of meat, milk, wool, potatoes and vegetables delivered by collective farms and collective farmers to the State in the form of compulsory supplies were increased considerably, with the lowering of State retail prices, at the expense of the State budget and by means of lowering handling costs. A system has been introduced of State purchases of meat, milk, vegetables and potatoes at prices which considerably exceed the procurement prices.

Norms have been lowered of the compulsory supplies from the personal subsidiary holding of collective farmers, the agricultural tax has been lowered on each collective farm, the remaining arrears on the agricultural tax of past years have been completely cancelled. Moreover, the entire indebtedness of past years through compulsory supplies to the state of animal husbandry products and potatoes has been written off from the holdings of collective farmers, and the indebtedness of collective farms has been written off for past years for the compulsory supplies of potatoes and vegetables. In connection lessening the size of compulsory supplies, collective farms and collective farmers had the opportunity to sell a considerable part of commodity produce to the State at the purchase prices raised by the State. Collective farms and collective farmers have received an entire number of other material privileges with the fulfillment by them of the procurement plans.

The incomes of collective farms and collective farmers increased by more than 13 milliard roubles in 1953 by the implementation of the said measures for the economic encouragement of collective farms and collective farmers, and also the measures in the sphere of tax policy.

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In addition, the peasants received considerable benefit from the lowering, conducted in 1953, of State retail prices which were lowered on an average by 11% on goods purchased by peasants.

Just as factory and office workers, peasants received free medical aid, free training, stipends to students, grants in aid to single mothers and to mothers with many children and other payments and privileges. The volume of the said payments and privileges to the peasants, at the expense of the State, increased in 1953 in comparison with the previous year, taking into account the price reduction, by 14%.

The fact that more than 400,000 new apartment houses were built in 1953 in rural localities also attests to the growth of peasant incomes.

The USSR population as a whole received in 1953 from the State budget, in connection with the increase of State expenditures for social-cultural measures, budget expenditures for the lowering of retail prices and other expenditures aimed at ensuring the upsurge of the material well-being of the working people, 195 milliard roubles in comparison with 147 milliard roubles in 1952. At the same time workers, from their personal incomes, contributed to the budget, in the form of taxes and collections and also through loan subscriptions 65 milliard roubles, or 21 milliard roubles less than in the previous year. Thus, workers, collective farmers and employees received 130 milliard roubles, as against 61 milliard roubles in 1952, more from the budget than they contributed to the budget from their personal incomes in 1953.

Thanks to the growth of monetary incomes, the deposits of the population in savings banks increased considerably. The growth of these deposits during 1953 exceeded 12 milliard roubles as against the 4.5 milliard roubles growth of deposits in 1952.

On the basis of the growth of real wages of factory and office workers and the increase of peasant incomes, the total sum of incomes of factory and office workers and peasants in 1953 increased by 13% in comparison with 1952 (in comparative prices).

The further growth of cultural construction was continued in 1953 and the cultural level of the Soviet people was raised.

In connection with the development of secondary education, the number of pupils of the 8-10 classes of secondary schools increased by 1,307,000, including by 18,000 in rural localities in comparison with 1952.

In conformity with the task posed to switch from 7-year education to universal secondary education in the capitals of the Republics, towns of Republic jurisdiction, in Oblasts, krais and the largest industrial centres, the number of pupils in these towns in the 8-10 classes increased by 34% in 1953.

The number of graduates from the 10th classes of secondary schools increased by 40% in comparison with 1952.

1,562,000 students, or 120,000 more than in 1952, studied in higher educational establishments (including correspondence). 1,644,000 persons, or 166,000 more than in 1952, studied in technical schools and in other secondary special educational establishments (including correspondence). Last year higher and secondary special educational establishments graduated more than 500,000 young specialists. The number of post-graduate students who are studying in higher educational establishments and scientific institutions increased.

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The total number of specialists engaged in the national economy who have completed a higher education or a secondary technical education was 8% greater in 1953 than in 1952.

The training of working people through after continues to expand. The number of those training in evening and correspondence, higher and secondary special educational establishments and in general education schools for workers and rural youth was increased by 17% in comparison with 1952.

In 1953 in the country there were more than 380,000 libraries of all types with more than one milliard copies of books in them, including 285,000 libraries in rural localities.

The number of cinema installations exceeded 51,000 and increased by 2,000 in comparison with 1952. However, despite the total growth of the number of cinema installations, there are serious shortcomings in the work of the cinema network and particularly in rural localities. A large number of cinema installations worked irregularly, and some of them did not operate for long periods.

In the summer of 1953, more than 5,500,000 children and juveniles rested in country and town pioneer camps, children's sanatoria, excursion-tourist bases or travelled in organized fashion in the summer period to country cottage localities with kindergartens, children's homes and creches.

In 1953 there was continued the further expansion of the network of hospitals, maternity homes, dispensaries and other treatment establishments, and also sanatoria and rest homes. The number of doctors increased by more than 11,000 in comparison with 1952. The number of beds in the hospitals and maternity homes increased by more than 4,000 in comparison with 1952. The number placed in sanatoria and rest homes increased by almost 12,000. The network of kindergartens and creches has been expanded. The production of highly effective medical-prophylaxis substances, diagnostic and treatment apparatuses and also medical instruments was increased considerably.

Work was conducted last year for the planing of towns, settlements and rural raion centres, the construction of municipal enterprises, water-lines, sewerage, baths, laundries, hotels and homes of collective farmers, for the expansion of tram, trolleybus, and autobus communications, for the installing of gas and heating in apartment buildings. A great deal of work was done also for the paving and asphaltting of city streets and squares, for the planting of towns and settlements with verdure, for the construction of boulevards, squares and parks.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

FIRST HALF 1953

I. Fulfillment of Production Plan in Industry

The plan for the gross output of industry in the first six months was fulfilled as a whole by 100%. The plan for gross output of industry was fulfilled by the individual Ministries as follows:

	<u>Percent of Fulfillment of Plan for First Six Months of 1953</u>
Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry	99
Ministry of the Coal Industry	100.1
Ministry of the Oil Industry	100.5
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	102
Ministry of Power Stations and the Electrical Industry	101
Ministry of Machine Building	100.2
Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building	99
Ministry of Building Materials Industry of the USSR	97
Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR	93
Ministry of the Light and Wood Industry of the USSR	101
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurements of the USSR	100.6
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Ways of Communications	100.4
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Culture of the USSR	103
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR	95
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of the Local and Fuel Industry of the Union Republics	100.7
Producers Cooperatives	99.3

In the first six months of 1953 the plan was over-fulfilled for the production of coal, shale, oil, natural gas, benzine, kerosene, electric power, hydro-generators, gas generator motors, metal cutting lathes, including large, heavy and unique lathes, automobiles, trolley-buses, tram cars, flax combines, complex threshing machines, bulldozers, tractor scrapers and levelling machines, bearings, synthetic phenol, mineral fertilisers, poison chemical preparations for the struggle against agricultural pests, dyes and other chemicals, tyres, driving-belts, conveyor belts, paper, spirits, and other kinds of industrial production.

The plan for the first six months was over-fulfilled in the output of cotton, linen, woollen and silk fabrics, leather and rubber footwear, meat, vegetable oil, confectionery products, icecream, canned goods, tea, grape and berry wine, soap, cigarettes and other goods for the population.

However, the targets established by the plan for the production of individual types of goods were not completely fulfilled in all branches of industry. Thus, the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry did not fulfill the targets for certain types of rolled ferrous metals, the Ministry of the Coal Industry the targets for different grades of coking coal, the Ministry of the Oil Industry the plan for the output of certain kinds of oil products, the Ministry of Power Stations and the Electrical Industry the plan for the production of different kinds of electrical equipment, the Ministry of Machine

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Building for individual kinds of forging-press and chemical equipment and certain agricultural machines, the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Industry for certain kinds of boilers, turbines and rolling equipment, the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR for brick, certain roofing materials and drain pipes; the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR did not fulfill the plan for haulage of merchant timber and for the production of sawn timber and ties.

## II. Growth of Industrial Output

The production of the most important kinds of industrial products in the first six months of 1953 increased in comparison with the first six months of 1952 as follows:

	<u>First Half of 1953 Compared with First Half of 1952 (in percent)</u>
Pig-iron	112
Steel	109
Rolled Metal	109
Bails (Railway)	115
Steel Piping	114
Copper	103
Zinc	114
Lead	119
Coal	106
Oil	111
Benzine	109
Kerosene	124
Diesel Fuel	113
Natural Gas	106
Electric Power	114
Heavy Locomotives	163
Heavy Electric Locomotives	117
Trolley Buses	152
Automobiles	113
Motorcycles	121
Ball and Roller Bearings	112
Oil Equipment	127
Metallurgical Equipment	111
Excavators	106
Steam Turbines	130
Large Hydro-Turbines	111
Turbo-Generators	162
Hydro-Generators	186
Large Electrical Machines	133
Electric Motors	112
Electric Bulbs	106
Metal Cutting Lathes	115
Chemical Equipment	125
Spinning Machines	102
Looms	120
Calculating Machines	108
Tractors	107
Sugarbeet Combines	122
Caustic Soda	113
Calced Soda	120
Mineral Fertilisers	107
Chemicals for Combatting Agricultural Pests	130
Synthetic Dyes	107



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Synthetic Rubber	113
Motor Tyres	102
Paper	111
Cement	115
Window Glass	117
Roofing Slate	122
Roofing Felt	113
Bricks	117
Prefabricated Houses	116
Bicycles	108
Gramophones	125
Sewing Machines	126
Watches	116
Cameras	107
Pianos	124
Cotton Fabrics	106
Woollen Fabrics	109
Silk Fabrics	152
Meat and Sausage Products	105
Fish	98
Butter	101
Dairy Products	100
Condensed Milk	119
Vegetable Oil	122
Cheese	112
Confectionery	109
Canned Goods	114
Tea	108
Soap	113
Alcohol	119
Wine	128
Beer	106
Cigarettes	116

Gross output of the entire industry of the USSR rose by 10% in the first six months of 1953 in comparison with the first six months of 1952.

In the first six months of 1953 utilization of equipment in industry improved in comparison with the first six months of 1952. In the factories of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry utilization of blast and open hearth furnaces improved. In the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry speed of exploitation and drilling increased; the percent of refined oil products extracted from crude oil increased. At the regional power stations of the Ministry of Power Stations and the Electric Industry fuel consumption in the production of electric power decreased. Utilization of capacities for the production of synthetic ammonia, calcined and caustic soda improved. The use of capacities in the cement industry improved. Utilization of equipment in the cotton, woollen and silk industries improved.

The unit cost of industrial output in the first six months of 1953 was reduced by about 4%.

### III. Agriculture

The collective farms, machine tractor stations and state farms successfully carried out the spring sowing and fulfilled the plan for the sowing of spring crops.

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The area sown in the most valuable grain crop, wheat, increased considerably. The areas sown to sugarbeet and oil crops were increased. The harvest area of perennial grasses increased and the areas sown to annual grasses, fodder roots and silo crops were expanded. The planned targets for the sowing of flax and potatoes were under-fulfilled.

Machine tractor stations, state farms and collective farms in the current year undertook gathering of the harvest with an even better supply of machinery than in 1952. The number of grain combines on July 1 of 1953 had increased by 10% in comparison with those on hand on July 1, 1952, including 33 more self-propelled combines; the quantity of tractor drawn and self-propelled mowing machines increased by 42%. In addition, agriculture received a great quantity of horse-drawn mowing machines, reapers and other harvesting machines. The park of trucks in agriculture increased during this same period by 6%.

Publicly owned livestock on the collective farms on July 1, 1953, had increased in comparison with the livestock on July 1, 1952, as follows: cows by 4%, hogs by 7%, sheep by 11%, horses by 4%. Poultry on the collective farms increased by 12%. However, the tempo of the growth of publicly owned livestock and poultry lag behind the planned targets. Livestock on the state farms during this same period increased, as follows: cows by 8%, hogs by 6%, sheep by 12%, horses by 7%. Poultry on the state farms increased by 15%.

#### IV. Growth of Rail and Water Transport

The general plan for average daily shipping on railway transport was fulfilled in the first six months of 1953 by 100.8%; however, individual railway lines had not fulfilled the shipping plan established for them.

The average daily shipping of all freight on the railroads rose in the first six months of 1953, in comparison with the first six months of 1952, by 6%, including the shipping of coal, which increased by 4%, of coke by 12%, of oil and oil products by 10%, of ore by 12%, of ferrous metals by 8%, of mineral construction materials by 11%, of grain by 8%, of flour by 14%, of sugar by 17%.

The plan for maritime and river-borne freight transport in the first six months of 1953 was fulfilled on the whole by 102%, with under-fulfilment of the plan for shipping of certain freight.

Sea-borne freight transport in the first six months of 1953 increased by 14% in comparison with the first six months of 1952, and river-borne freight transport increased by 22%.

Road freight carriage in the first six months of 1953 increased by 14% in comparison with the first six months of 1952, and river-borne freight transport increased by 22%.

Road freight carriage in the first six months of 1953 increased by more than 15% in comparison with the first six months of 1952.

#### V. Increase in Capital Construction

The volume of state capital construction in the first six months of 1953 came to 104% compared with the first six months of 1952, including 108% in the metallurgical industry, 102% in the fuel industry, 105% in the power stations and the electrical industry, 108% in machine building, 103% in the timber

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and paper industry, 108% in the light and food industry, 113% in railway transport. However, the plan for construction in the first six months of 1953 was underfulfilled by the Ministries.

Housing construction, school construction, construction of institutions of public health, kindergartens, creches, pioneer camps, cinema houses and other cultural-welfare institutions was carried out on a large scale in the first six months of 1953. The volume of capital work in the first six months of 1953, in comparison with the first six months of 1952 came to the following: 107% in housing construction, 117% in school construction, 116% in the construction of hospitals and poly-clinics, 130% in the construction of kindergartens and creches.

The Ministry of Construction in the first six months of 1953 carried out 10% more construction-installation work than in the first six months of 1952; however, the plan for the first six months for 1953 was not completely fulfilled.

#### VI. Development of Trade

In the first six months of 1953 the further development of Soviet trade continued. On the basis of new successes achieved in the sphere of industrial and agricultural production, the raising of the productivity of labor and the reduction of the unit cost of production, the government carried out as of April 1, 1953, a new, - sixth successive reduction of state wholesale prices on foodstuffs and manufactured goods since the abolition of the rationing system. The new reduction of prices facilitated the further strengthening of the Soviet rouble, the raising of its purchasing power and the further increase of the sale of goods to the population.

In 1953 the government established an additional target for the production and putting on sale for the population of more than 20 milliard roubles of mass consumption goods.

In the first six months of 1953 15% more goods were sold to the population through the channel of state and cooperative trade than in the first six months of 1952. In this connection, in the second quarter of 1953, as a result of the reduction of prices, the rise of production of mass consumption goods and the carrying out of other measures of the Government for the increase of marketing funds, 23% more foodstuffs and manufactured goods were sold to the population than in the second quarter of 1952.

In the first six months of 1953 the sale of different foodstuffs increased as compared with the first six months of 1952 in the following goods increased most considerably: cotton fabrics by 14%, silk fabrics by 34%, clothing by 29%, knitted products by 24%, hosiery by 27%, leather footwear by 24%, watches by 28%, sewing machines by 32%, furniture by 34%, vacuum cleaners by 32%, gramophones by 22%, television sets by three times. 72% more light automobiles were sold to the population than in the first six months of 1952, 33% more motorcycles and 13% more bicycles.

However, in a number of regions the demand of the population for certain goods is still not being completely satisfied.

Along with the increase of the sale of agricultural produce in state and cooperative stores, in the first six months of 1953 the sale to the population of this produce was also increased on the collective

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farm market, especially of wheat flour, cereals, eggs, potatoes and vegetables, poultry and honey. Prices on the collective farm markets were lower in the first six months of 1953.

VII. Increase of Number of Workers and Employees and Growth of Labour Productivity

The number of workers and employees in the national economy of the USSR at the end of the first six months of 1953 had increased by 1 million 150 thousand people in comparison with the number at the end of the first six months of 1952. In industry, agriculture, construction and transport the number of workers and employees increased by 1 million 30 thousand people, and by 120 thousand people in educational, scientific-research and medical institutions.

In 1953, as in previous years, there was no unemployment in the country.

More than 100,000 young qualified workers graduated from factory and mining schools and were sent in the first six months to work in industry, construction and transport.

The productivity of labour of workers in industry rose by 5% in the first six months of 1953 as compared with the first six months of 1952.

VIII. Cultural Development and Public Health

The number of those who graduated from seven-year and secondary schools, including schools for working and rural youth, was 18% more in the current year than last year, including the number of those who graduated from secondary schools and received matriculation certificates, which increased by 37%.

Higher educational institutions and technical schools in the current year are turning out more than 500 thousand young specialists, including those studying by correspondence.

The total of books published in the first six months of 1953 increased by 20% in comparison with the first six months of 1952. In this connection the total of textbooks for primary, seven-year and secondary schools increased by 58%.

In the first six months of 1953 the further improvement and development of medical assistance for the population, which, as is known, is given free in the USSR, continued. The network of hospitals, maternity homes, sanatoria and apparatus was increased. The production of medicines, medical equipment and instruments rose by 14% in the first six months of 1953 in comparison with the first six months of last year.

In the first six months of the current year about 20 million people took the regular leave annually given all workers and employees with pay.

The growth of the national economy of 1953, just as the results of the fulfillment of the plan for 1951 and the plan for 1952, show that the tasks posed in the directives of the 19th Party Congress for the fifth five-year plan for development of the USSR in 1951-1955 are being successfully fulfilled.

TAB

# USSR PLAN FULFILMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

FULL YEAR 1952

## I. Fulfilment of the Industrial Output Plan

The year's plan for 1952 for gross output in industry was fulfilled as a whole by 101%. The year's plan of gross output was fulfilled by individual ministries as follows:

	<u>Actual output as percentage of plan for 1952</u>
Ministry of Ferrous Metals	103
Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metals	100
Ministry of the Coal Industry	100.2
Ministry of the Oil Industry	100.7
Ministry of Power Stations	100.9
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	102
Ministry of the Electrical Industry	102
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry	100.9
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry	99
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry	102
Ministry of Machine-Tool Construction	100.5
Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Making Industry	100.7
Ministry of the Building and Road-Building Machinery Industry	104
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry	96
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry	96
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR	99
Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR	90
Ministry of the Paper and Pulp Industry	102
Ministry of the Light Industry of the USSR	100.6
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR	94
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	100.5
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR	103
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cotton Cultivation of the USSR	99.9
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Railways	100
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR	103
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR	107
Industrial Enterprises of the Chief Administration for the Printing Trade, Publishing and Book Selling of the Council of Ministers of the USSR	104
Ministries of Local and Ministries of the Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics	103
Producer Cooperatives	102

In 1952 large quantities of manufactured products were turned out over and above the amount planned: pig iron, steel, rolled metal, steel pipings, some non-ferrous metals, coal, oil, petrol, kerosene, diesel fuel, natural gas, power transformers, light cars, ball-bearings, excavators, bulldozers, metalworking machines, caustic and calcined soda, mineral fertilisers, poisonous chemicals for use against crop pests and weeds, dyes and other chemicals, motor tyres, window glass, slate, paper, woollen and silk fabrics, socks and stockings, bicycles, cameras, upright and grand pianos, and also cheese, condensed milk, confectionery, tea, wine, cigarettes, matches and other kinds of industrial products.

Last year the quality of industrial products was improved; however some enterprises violate their assignments as regards quality and grade-composition of products and produce reject goods.

In a number of branches of industry production plans are not fulfilled within the established range. For example, the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry did not fulfil in 1952 the output plan for certain kinds of power equipment; the Ministry of Machine-Tool Construction - for certain kinds of machine-tools, the Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry - for some agricultural machines, the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR - for some kinds of cement. The Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR did not fulfil the plan for delivery of merchant timber.

## II. Growth of Industrial Output

Output of the major manufactures in 1952 changed in comparison with 1951 as follows:

1952  
compared with  
1951  
(per cent)

Pig iron .....	114
Steel .....	110
Roiled metal .....	112
Rails (Railway) .....	153
Steel piping .....	114
Copper .....	115
Zinc .....	124
Lead .....	117
Coal .....	107
Oil .....	112
Petrol .....	126
Diesel Fuel .....	134
Natural gas .....	102
Electric power .....	113
Trolley buses .....	11.9 times
Motorcars .....	107
Ballbearings .....	117
Oil Equipment .....	144
Metallurgical equipment .....	112
Excavators (Big single-bucket) .....	107
Excavators (Many-bucket) .....	122
Steam turbines .....	108
Big hydro-turbines .....	124
Turbo-generators .....	130
Hydro-generators .....	138
Big electric machines .....	107
Mechanical loaders .....	103
Electric motors .....	106
Electric lamps .....	109
Metal-working machines (Ministry of the Machine-Tool Industry) ..	103
Chemical equipment .....	128
Spinning machines .....	118
Looms .....	139
Calculating machines .....	153
Tractors .....	107
Sugar-beet combines .....	119
Tractor mowing machines .....	120
Grain-cleaning machines .....	107
Caustic soda .....	111
Caloined soda .....	121
Mineral fertilisers .....	108
Poisonous chemicals for use against crop pests and weeds .....	145
Synthetic dyes .....	108
Synthetic rubber .....	109

Motor tyres.....	101
Cement.....	115
Roofing slate.....	126
Bricks.....	119
Pre-fabricated houses.....	127
Bicycles.....	143
Radios.....	106
Gramophones.....	123
Sewing machines.....	120
Clocks and watches.....	109
Cameras.....	128
Upright and grand pianos.....	118
Cotton-fibre.....	107
Cotton fabrics.....	106
Woollen fabrics.....	108
Silk fabrics.....	129
Meat.....	115
Butter.....	104
Milk products.....	105
Condensed milk.....	128
Vegetable oil.....	109
Cheese.....	115
Sugar.....	103
Confectionery.....	112
Canned goods.....	111
Tea.....	112
Soap.....	102
Alcohol.....	110
Cigarettes.....	112
Wine.....	128
Beer.....	106

Gross industrial output in the USSR in 1952 was 11% above that of 1951.

In 1952 the national economy of the USSR in accordance with the state supply plan received considerably more raw and other materials, fuel, electric power and equipment than in 1951.

During the past year a further improvement in the use of equipment in industry continued. In the ferrous metals industry the utilisation of the useful blast furnace volume during the past year improved by 5% compared with 1951. Steel output per square metre of furnace hearth increased by 3%. At enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry exploitation drilling speed increased by 4% compared with 1951. The utilisation of the capacities at oil refineries improved and the proportion of light fractions obtained from oil refining was increased. At enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry productivity of the "Donbass" coal combines was raised. At enterprises of the Ministry of Power Stations the expenditure of fuel on production of electric power was reduced by 2.3%. The utilisation of capacities for production of synthetic ammonia and sulphuric acid in the chemical industry improved, and utilisation of equipment in the cotton, wool, silk and knitwear industry improved. However, in a number of branches of industry and especially in the machine-making and timber industries there are still big reserves of unutilised capacities.

Expenditure of raw and auxiliary materials, fuel and power per unit of output in 1952 was lower as compared with 1951; however, at a number of enterprises over expenditure of raw and auxiliary materials compared with the established norms is practised.

Reduction of unit costs in 1952, with calculation of reduced prices for raw materials, materials, fuel and tariffs for electric and thermal power and goods freightage amounted to more than 8%.

### III Introduction of New Techniques in the National Economy

The growth and improvement of socialist production in 1952, as in preceding years, proceeded on the basis of the introduction of the achievements of Soviet science and technology.



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In 1952 the Soviet machine-making industry made about 800 important new kinds and types of machines and mechanisms, ensuring a further technical advance of the national economy. The machine-tool construction industry has put into production more than 200 new kinds and types of metal-working and wood-working machine-tools and forge-pressing machines, including new designs of highly productive single-purpose and heavy machine-tools, automatic and semi-automatic machine-tools and new automatic machine-tool lines. New types of coal combines have been produced for mechanising laborious processes in pits with narrow seams of coal and also new apparatus and equipment for prospecting oil seams and deposits. New kinds of equipment have been produced for power stations, the metallurgical, chemical and other branches of industry, including more economical hydraulic and steam turbines, highly productive rolling equipment, machines for the welding of heat-resisting alloys and low-carbon steel, new types of apparatus and instruments for the automatic control and regulation of production processes. New types of powerful scrapers, bulldozers and excavating machines have been produced, and also excavator-cranes for mechanising digging and loading and unloading work in building.

For mechanising the cultivation of grain and industrial crops in agriculture and also the work in stock breeding farms new designs of machinery, mechanisms and tools have been invented, including a self-propelled pneumatic cotton harvester for unwatered cotton-growing areas, a silage combine, mowing machine of high efficiency and machines for use against crop pests and diseases.

The mechanization of production in all branches of the national economy has increased considerably.

At pits of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, where mechanisation of hewing, stripping and removal of coal has been completed in previous years, in 1952 work was carried out for the further mechanisation of the most laborious processes of coal extraction - the piling of coal in the seams and loading of coal and rock in preparatory workings. The extent of mechanisation of piling of coal increased in 1952 compared with 1951 by 25%, of loading of coal and rock - by 17%. The introduction of new kinds of propping of preparatory workings with metal props and reinforced concrete struts has been continued. By the end of 1952 the total of combines and hewing machines adapted to remote control amounted to about 2,000 and of conveyor lines - more than 1,600. In the timber industry the mechanisation of the main lumbering work has increased. In 1952 compared with 1951 the extent of mechanised work in the Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR increased: piling of timber by 26%, haulage of timber - by 20% and loading of timber - by 39%. In spite of the increase in the total of mechanisation of lumbering, the timber industry did not fully carry out its assignment in 1952 for mechanisation of lumbering. During the past year the mechanisation of loading and unloading work in railway and water transport has increased.

In 1952 efficient technological processes and automatization of production in various branches of industry were further developed. At mines of the Ministry of Ferrous Metals new efficient methods for extraction of iron ores were successfully applied. Work has been done on the intensification of the production processes in the smelting of pig iron and steel, increasing the productivity of blast and open-hearth furnaces. The provision of instruments for automatic regulation of heat for metallurgical furnaces has continued. By the end of 1952 the transfer to automatic control of all aggregates of hydro-electric power stations in operation in the system of the Ministry of Power Stations was concluded. Hydro-electric power stations having more than 50% of the total capacity of the hydro-electric power stations, have been shifted to telemechanic control. The automatization of production processes at thermal power stations has been extended. The proportion of turbine drilling has been increased in the oil industry. A high speed regime in turbine drilling and two-shaft drilling, ensuring greater speed in drilling and installment work, have been successfully introduced. Methods of oil extraction by means of supporting layer pressures, especially by means of contour flooding, the introduction of secondary methods of oil extraction by pumping in water, gas and air to the oil layers have been continued. In machine-building the use of new kinds of modified pig iron - steel substitute and profile rolled metal - has grown. Advanced methods of high speed metal working have been further developed. New assembly lines in the production of parts and assembling of machines and instruments have been installed. The provision of automatic apparatus for thermal and heating furnaces has continued, the number of automatic and semi-automatic appliances used in various technological processes has increased. The

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Installation of new efficient aggregates and automatic machines in the cotton, woollen and other branches of light industry has continued, and also of flow-line methods in the production of hosiery and knitwear. Work has been done for the further equipment of enterprises of the food industry with automatic devices and lines, and also tools and apparatus for the automatic control and regulation of production processes.

In 1952 in all branches of the national economy the number of inventions and rationalising proposals introduced into industry, building and transport totalled about 800,000.

#### IV. Agriculture

The crop area in 1952 was increased in comparison with 1951 by 2,765,000 hectares. The areas sown to the most valuable grain crop - wheat - were enlarged in comparison with 1951 by 3,320,000 hectares. The areas sown to cotton, sugar beet, sunflower and other technical crops were also increased in 1952. The areas sown to fodder roots, silo crops and perennial grasses were enlarged considerably.

According to the data of the Chief Harvest Inspection Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers, in 1952 a good harvest of grain and technical crops has been received. The gross grain harvest in 1952 amounted to eight billion poods. The gross wheat harvest exceeded by 23% the harvest in 1951. The gross harvests of cotton, sugar beet, sunflower, flax and other technical crops, and also of potatoes and vegetables, were increased in comparison with 1951.

In 1952 the further growth and strengthening of the material-technical base of agriculture was continued.

Last year agriculture received 131,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units) 41,000 grain combines (of which 21,000 self-propelled), 57,000 motor trucks and more than two million tilling implements, sowing, harvesting and other agricultural machines, and also machines and equipment for stockbreeding farms.

As a result of the growth of technical equipment, the level of mechanisation of agricultural work on the collective farms and state farms was raised even higher. The machine-tractor stations in 1952 with their tractor and machine park did three-fourths of the main field work on the collective farms. Last year almost all the ploughing and more than 80% of the sowing was mechanised on the collective farms. The sowing of cotton, sugar beet and other technical crops was almost completely mechanised. On the collective farms 70% of the grain area was harvested with combines, and more than two-thirds of the area sown to sugar beet was harvested with beet combines and tractor-drawn beet-lifters.

With the considerable rise in the volume of agricultural work carried out by the machine-tractor stations of the collective farms in 1952, the machine-tractor stations did not completely fulfil the plan for the harvesting of potatoes, storing of fodder in silos and tending of autumn-ploughed fields.

On the collective farms the use of electricity for water supply, preparation of cattle feed, milking and sheep-shearing was increased considerably.

The commonly owned livestock on the collective farms in 1952 was increased as follows: cows by 6%, pigs by 4%, sheep by 7%, horses by 4%.

On the state farms of the USSR Ministry of State Farms cows increased by 5%, pigs by 4%, sheep by 8% and horses by 9%.

Collective farms, machine and tractor stations, forestries and afforestation stations, and also state farms of the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the USSR, carrying out the plan adopted in 1948 for shelter-belts and wind-breaks, in 1952 planted shelter-belts and wind-breaks on an area of over 725,00 hectares. The annual plan for afforestation was over-fulfilled.

In 1952 much work was done for development of irrigation of agriculture and for drainage of swamps and swamplands.

## V. Growth of Rail, Water and Road Traffic

The annual rail freight carriage plan for 1952 was over-fulfilled. The volume of freight carried rose by 9% in comparison with 1951. The overall plan for average daily car-loadings was fulfilled by 104%. However, certain railroads have not fulfilled the plan established for them of car-loading of the most important freight. The target for the acceleration of the out-and-return time of freight cars was met last year. Fuel expenditure per ton-kilometre on the rail roads was reduced by 2.4% in comparison with 1951.

River-borne freight was increased by 12% in comparison with 1951 despite a certain under-fulfilment of the yearly plan.

Sea-borne freight was increased by 9% in comparison with 1951. The annual plan for sea-borne freight was fulfilled in 1952.

Road-borne motor freight rose by 15% in comparison with 1951.

## VI. Increase of Capital Construction

The volume of state capital construction in 1952 amounted to 111% as compared with 1951. The volume of capital construction of power stations amounted to 126%, in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy 111%, in the coal and oil industry 105%, in the machine-building industry 112%, in the building materials industry 109%, in light and food industry 109% and in housing development 110%, as compared with 1951.

In 1952 considerable new productive capacities in all branches of the economy were put into operation.

The planned targets established for 1952 for the construction of the largest hydro-electric stations and irrigation systems on the Volga, Don, Dnepr and Amu-Darya were successfully met.

In 1952 the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Ship Canal went into operation.

In 1952 the building organisations received a large quantity of high-efficiency machines and equipment. In comparison with 1951 the number of excavators was increased by 25%, scrapers by more than 40%, bull-dozer by 29%, tower cranes by more than 70%; and there were also large increases of other building machines and equipment. At the building sites the transition from mechanisation of individual processes to all-round mechanisation of construction work is being carried out. However, building machines and equipment at many construction sites are still being unsatisfactorily used.

Construction costs in 1952 were lowered in comparison with 1951. At the same time many building organisations have not achieved the target for lowering of construction costs established by the state plan by means of improvement of organisation of construction-installation work and reduction of overhead and administrative-economic expenditures.

In 1952 housing with a total floor space of more than 27 million square metres was built by the state enterprises, institutions and local Soviets, as well as by the population of the cities and workers' settlements with the help of government credits. In addition, 370,000 houses were built in rural areas.

## VII. Expansion of Trade

In 1952 the further expansion of Soviet trade was continued. On the basis of new successes achieved in the sphere of industrial and agricultural production, of raising the productivity of labour and lowering the unit cost of output, as of April 1, 1952, the government effected another reduction of state retail prices on articles of mass consumption - the fifth successive one since the abolition of rationing. As of April 1, 1952, a reduction of the prices for books, including textbooks, was also effected. The new reduction of prices facilitated the further strengthening of the Soviet rouble, the increase of its purchasing power and the further increase of the sale of goods to the population.

In 1952, 10% more goods than in 1951 were sold to the population by the state and cooperative trading organizations. Sales of the most important goods were increased: meat by 10%, fish products by 13%, butter, vegetable oil and other food oils by 17%, eggs by 9%, milk and milk products by 17%, sugar by 26%, confectionery by 19%, silk fabrics by 20%, clothes by 11%, knitted goods by 17%, hosiery by 11%, leather footwear by 15%, furniture by more than 20%, soap by 7%, building materials (sold to individuals) by more than 20%, bicycles by 24%, watches by 20%, television sets by 27%, cameras by 30%, sewing machines by 22%, gramophones by 25%. The sale to the population of refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and washing machines was increased considerably.

In 1952 the state and cooperative retail distribution network was enlarged. During the year about 7,000 new stores were opened. The network of specialized stores in the cities, workers' settlements and rural areas was increased considerably.

In 1952 the sales of produce in the collective farm markets continued to increase; the sale of flour, cereals, potatoes, vegetables, poultry, eggs, and honey rose to a particularly considerable extent.

#### VIII. Increase in the Number of Factory and Office Workers and in Labour Productivity.

The number of workers and employees in the USSR economy at the end of 1952 came to 41.7 million people and was 900,000 people more than at the end of 1951. In industry, agriculture and forestry, in the construction and transport services the number of workers and employees during the year was increased by 725,000 people, in educational, scientific research and medical institutions by 115,000 people, in public catering and in house maintenance and municipal services by 60,000 people.

In 1952, as in the previous years, there was no unemployment in the country.

Last year 325,000 young qualified workers graduated from trade, railway, and mining academies, factory-training and mining schools and were provided with work in industry, construction and transport.

By means of individual or brigade instruction or training courses on the job 7,800,000 workers and employees improved their qualification and skill.

The productivity of labour of the workers in industry rose in 1952 by 7% as compared with 1951, the increase being 10% in machine-building, 8% in ferrous metallurgy, 8% in nonferrous metallurgy, 4% in the coal industry, 5% in the oil industry and 8% in the chemical industry.

#### IX. Cultural development, Public Health and City Improvement

In 1952 the further growth of the cultural level of the Soviet people was continued.

In connection with the development of seven-year and secondary education the number of pupils in the 5-10 classes was increased during 1952 by more than 1,500,000, and the number of pupils in 8-10 classes was increased by one million.

In accordance with the task set of going from seven year education to universal secondary education in the capitals of the Republics, cities of republic jurisdiction, and oblast krai and large industrial centres, the number of pupils in these cities in the 8-10 classes was increased in 1952 by 44%

In the higher educational institutions (excluding correspondence institutions) 1,442,000 students were enrolled in 1952, or 85,000 people more than in 1951; in the technical schools and other secondary, special educational institutions (excluding correspondence course students) 1,475,000 people were enrolled, or 106,000 people more than in 1951.

The total number of specialists employed in the economy who have finished a higher education or a secondary technical education in 1952 was 8% more than in 1951.

The total number of specialists employed in the economy who have finished a higher education or a secondary technical education in 1952 was 8% more than in 1951.

The training of working people without separation from production in the higher and secondary special educational institutions and in the general education

schools was expanded. Thus the number of those enrolled in the correspondence and evening higher educational institutions was increased by 8% in comparison with 1951, in the correspondence and evening technical schools by 11%, and in the schools for workers and rural youth by 8%.

In 1952 more than 27,000 post-graduate students were trained for scientific work in the higher educational institutions and scientific institutions.

For outstanding work in the sphere of science, invention, literature and art 1,776 scientists, engineers, agronomists, literature and art workers, workers and front-rank farmers were awarded the title of Stalin Prize Winner.

In 1952 there were in the country 368,000 libraries of all types, which are under the control of state and public organisations, with more than 830 million books.

The number of cinema projectors in 1952 was increased by 5% in comparison with last year.

During the summer of 1952, 5,500,000 children and minors rested in the pioneer camps, children's sanatoriums, excursion-tourist bases or in organised fashion spent the summer period in catch areas with kindergartens, children's houses and creches.

In 1952 a further improvement of the medical and sanitary-dispensary service for the population was achieved. The network of hospitals, maternity homes, dispensaries and other medical institutions, as well as sanatoria and rest homes, was expanded. The number of beds in the hospitals and maternity homes rose by more than 50,000 in comparison with 1951. The number of doctors was increased by 14,000 in comparison with 1951.

The medical industry in 1952 produced 23% more than in 1951. The output of highly effective preventive-medicine facilities, of diagnostic and medical apparatus and of medical instruments was increased considerably.

In 1952 much work was carried out for the construction of municipal enterprises and the improvement of cities and workers' settlements, for the construction of water supply and drainage, expansion of the tram-car and trolley-bus services, for the installation of gas and heating of living quarters. Much work was also carried out for the paving and asphaltting of city streets and squares, the planting of greenery in cities and workers' settlements, the construction of boulevards, squares and parks.

#### K. Growth of National Income and Increase of Population.

The national income of the USSR in 1952 grew by 11% in comparison with 1951.

In the Soviet Union the whole national income belongs to the working people. The working people of the USSR received for satisfaction of their personal material and cultural needs, as in last year also, about three-fourths of the national income, and the remaining part of the national income was left at the disposal of the state, collective farms and cooperative organisations for expanding socialist production and for other national and public needs.

The rise of the national income permitted considerable improving of the material position of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia and the securing of a further expansion of socialist production.

Improvement of the material position of the population of the USSR was reflected in the rise of the monetary and real wage of the workers and employees and in the increase of incomes of the peasants both from the commonly owned collective farm economy and from their household plots and personal husbandry.

In 1952 the population, as in the previous years, received at the expense of the state allowances and grants from the social insurance of the workers and employees, pensions from social security, free or privileged-rate trips to sanatoria, rest-homes and children's institutions, allowances to prolific and single mothers, free medical aid, free education and trade instruction, stipends for pupils and a number of other payments and privileges. Further, all workers and employees, that is about 42 million people, received a paid vacation of no less than two weeks, and workers of many professions a longer vacation. In 1952

the population received the above-mentioned payments and privileges at the expense of the state of a sum of about 129 billion roubles.

As a result of the reduction of prices on mass consumption goods, the rise of monetary wages of the workers and employees, the increase of income of peasants in money and in kind and the rise of payments and privileges to the population at the expense of the state, the income of the workers and employees (per working person) was increased in 1952 by 7% in comparison with 1951, and the income of peasants (per working person) in agriculture by 8%.

(8 cols.) Full text

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TAB

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

THIRD QUARTER 1952

1. Fulfillment of the Production Plan in Industry

The quarterly gross output plan was fulfilled 100.7% as a whole in industry. Individual ministries fulfilled the gross industrial output plan as follows:

	<u>Percentage fulfillment of quarterly plan for 3rd quar- ter of 1952</u>
Ministry of Ferrous Metals	103
Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metals	99.9
Ministry of Coal Industry	100.1
Ministry of Oil Industry	100.8
Ministry of Power Stations	100.1
Ministry of Chemical Industry	101
Ministry of Electrical Industry	102
Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry	101
Ministry of Heavy Machine-Building Industry	99.2
Ministry of Automobile and Tractor Industry	100.8
Ministry of Machine-Tool Construction	100
Ministry of Machine & Instrument- making Industry	100.1
Ministry of Building & Road-Building Machinery Industry	104
Ministry of Transport Machinery Industry	93
Ministry of Agricultural Machinery Industry	94
Ministry of Building Materials Industry of USSR	99.7
Ministry of Timber Industry of USSR	92
Ministry of Paper and Pulp Industry	104
Ministry of Light Industry of USSR	101
Ministry of Fish Industry of USSR	95
Ministry of Meat & Dairy Industry of USSR	100.4
Ministry of Food Industry of USSR	105
Industrial Enterprises of Ministry of Cotton Cultivation of USSR	83
Industrial Enterprises of Ministry of Railways	102
Industrial Enterprises of Ministry of Public Health of USSR	103
Industrial Enterprises of Ministry of Cinematography of USSR	107
Ministries of Local Industry and Min- istries of Local Fuel Industry of Union Republics	107
Producer Cooperatives	103

The gross output of all industry of the USSR in the third quarter of 1952 increased 11% in comparison with the third quarter of 1951.

The labour productivity of industrial workers increased 6% in the third quarter of 1952 as against the third quarter of 1951.



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The fixed assignment for the lowering of the unit cost of industrial output in the third quarter of 1952 was fulfilled.

## 2. Agriculture

The collective farms, machine-tractor stations and state farms are successfully completing the harvesting work. In 1952 the gross grain harvest amounted to 8 billion poods, i.e. it was 600 million poods more than last year. According to the statistics of the Chief Harvest Assessment Inspection of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the highest grain harvest was obtained this year in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and Crimea. A higher grain harvest than last year was also obtained in many other regions of the country.

The gross harvest of flax fibre, sunflower and potatoes increased in comparison with 1951. The gross harvest of raw cotton and sugarbeet this year exceeds the 1951 harvest.

The further strengthening of the material-technical base of agriculture and the raising of the standard of mechanisation of agricultural work in collective farms and state farms continued this year. In the expired period of 1952 the machine-tractor stations did 8% more agricultural work in the collective farms than in the same period of 1951. The combines harvested 15% more grain crops in the collective farms than last year.

## 3. Expanding of the Trade Turnover

The further expanding of Soviet trade continued in the third quarter of 1952. Ten per cent more goods were sold to the population via the state and cooperative trade system than in the third quarter of 1951.

The sale of individual goods increased as follows:

meat - 17%, fish products - 20%, butter and other fats - 25%, cheese - 21%, eggs - 24%, sugar - 31%, confectionery - 15%, cotton fabrics - 5%, silk fabrics - 27%, sewn goods - 19%, knitted goods - 25%, hosiery - 19%, leather footwear - 24%, household soap - 14%, toilet soap - 31%, bicycles - 12%, cameras - 33%, sewing machines - 11%, and watches and clocks 5%.

The sale to the population on collective farm markets of agricultural products, especially butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, wheat-flour and grains increased in the third quarter of 1952 in comparison with the third quarter of 1951. The prices of grain products were reduced on the collective farm markets.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

SECOND QUARTER 1952

I. Fulfilment of Production Plan in Industry

The quarterly gross output plan has been fulfilled 102.% on the whole in industry. Individual ministries fulfilled the gross output plan for industry in the following manner:

	<u>Percentage Fulfilment of Quarterly Plan for Second Quarter of 1952</u>
Ministry of Ferrous Metals	103
Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metals	104
Ministry of the Coal Industry	100.8
Ministry of the Oil Industry	103
Ministry of Power Stations	100.9
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	102
Ministry of the Electrical Industry	104
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry	101
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry	99.9
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry	102
Ministry of Machine-Tool Construction	102
Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Making Industry	100.3
Ministry of the Building and Road-Building Machinery Industry	105
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry	96
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry	96
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of USSR	100

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Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR	92
Ministry of the Paper and Pulp Industry	104
Ministry of light Industry of USSR	102
Ministry of the Fish Industry of USSR	97
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of USSR	94
Ministry of the Food Industry of USSR	105
Industrial Enterprises of Ministry of Cotton Cultivation of USSR	102
Industrial Enterprises of Ministry of Railways	102
Industrial Enterprises of Ministry of Public Health of USSR	104
Industrial Enterprises of Ministry of Cinematography of USSR	104
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of the Local Fuel Industry of Union Republics	104
Producer Cooperatives	103

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The gross output of the entire industry of the USSR in the second quarter of 1952 has increased 11% in comparison with the second quarter of 1951.

The labour productivity of workers in industry increased 6% in the second quarter of 1952 as against the second quarter of 1951.

The fixed assignment for the second quarter of 1952 for the lowering of the unit cost of industrial production has been over-fulfilled.

II AGRICULTURE

The collective farms, machine-tractor stations and state farms conducted the spring sowing work on shortened schedules and on a higher agro-technical level. The plan for the sowing of spring crops in collective farms and state farms was over-fulfilled.

In 1952 the sown acreage of the most valuable food crop - wheat - has increased in comparison with last year. The crops of cotton plants, sugar beet and other technical crops have also increased. The sown acreages of perennial grass, fodder roots and silo crops have been considerably expanded in 1952.

The growth of commonly-owned animal husbandry has continued in the collective farms and state farms. The head of livestock in the collective farms by the end of the second quarter of 1952 had increased in comparison with the head of livestock at the end of the second quarter of 1951: cattle - by 8%, including cows - by 14%; the number of pigs - by 17%, sheep and goats - by 10%, horses - by 7%. The number of fully-grown poultry in the collective farms increased 28%. The head of livestock in the state farms in the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR increased in this same period: cattle - by 8%, including cows - by 9%; the number of pigs - by 14%, sheep and goats - by 12%, horses - by 12%. The amount of poultry in the state farms increased 9%.

III Expanding of the Trade Turnover

The further expanding of Soviet trade continued in the second quarter of 1952.

The new, fifth reduction of the state retail prices of consumer foodstuffs, conducted on April 1, 1952, on the decision of the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the CPSU, caused a considerable increase in the sale of goods in the state and cooperative trade.

In the second quarter 11% more goods than in the second quarter of 1952 was sold to the population through the state and cooperative trade system. Moreover, the sale of individual goods increased in the following proportions: meat and fish products - by 8%, butter and other fats - by 22%, cheese - by 41%, milk and milk products - by 7%, sugar - by 28%, confectionery by 24%, silk fabrics - by 32%, sewn articles - by 45%, knitted goods - by 10%, hosiery - by 16%, leather

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footwear - by 16%, bicycles - by 77%, wireless-sets - by 33%, clocks and watches - by 18%, sewing machines - by 34%, photographic apparatus - by 31%.

In the second quarter of 1952 the sale of flour, meat, poultry, eggs and honey to the population on the collective farm markets also increased in comparison with the second quarter of 1951.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

FIRST QUARTER 1952

I. Fulfilment of the Industrial Output Plan

Industry as a whole fulfilled the gross output plan for the quarter by 100.4%. The gross output plan was fulfilled in the following percentages by the individual ministries:

	<u>Percentage of Plan Fulfilment</u>
Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry	102
Ministry of the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry	102
Ministry of the Coal Industry	100.3
Ministry of the Oil Industry	99.3
Ministry of Power Stations	102
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	102
Ministry of the Electrical Industry	101
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry	101
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry	98
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry	101
Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry	101
Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Making Industry	104
Ministry of the Building and Road Building Machinery Industry	103
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry	100
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry	99
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR	102
Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR	86
Ministry of the Paper and Pulp Industry	101
Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR	101.7
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR	97
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	102
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR	101
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cotton Cultivation) of the USSR )	105
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Railways	97
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health of) the USSR )	102
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cinematography of) the USSR )	106
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of the Local Fuel ) Industry of the Union Republics)	101
Producer Cooperatives	102

Gross industrial output in the USSR in the first quarter of 1952 was 16% higher than in the first quarter of 1951.

The productivity of labour of workers in industry in the first quarter of 1952 was 10% higher than in the first quarter of 1951.

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April 20, 1952ALL PAPERS (Cont'd)II. Agriculture

Collective farms, MTS and state farms are starting spring field work in 1952 better prepared and equipped with machinery than in former years.

Over 500,000 tractor drivers and leaders of tractor brigades, also a large number of other workers employed in the mechanization and electrification of agriculture, have been trained and given additional training in mechanization schools and courses at MTS and state farms during the past winter. During the 1951-52 educational year about three million collective farmers and state farm workers studied in three-year agro-zootechnical courses.

In the southern regions of the country spring field work - sowing of spring crops, manuring and spring harrowing of winter crops and perennial grasses - is developing successfully. Cotton sowing in Central Asia is being carried out more rapidly than last year.

The numbers of commonly-owned livestock in collective farms and state farms continued to increase. At the end of the first quarter of 1952 head of livestock in collective farms had increased by the following percentages in comparison with the end of the first quarter of 1951: cattle by 11%, including cows by 14%; pigs by 23%; sheep and goats by 14%, and horses by 8%. The number of poultry in collective farms increased by 38%. Head of livestock in the state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR increased as follows over the same period: cattle by 14%, including cows by 14%; pigs by 20%; sheep and goats by 16%, and horses by 15%. The numbers of poultry in state farms increased by 38%.

III. Expansion of Trade

A further expansion of Soviet trade took place in the first quarter of 1952. The retail trade plan for the first quarter was over-fulfilled. Retail sales of the state and cooperative trading organizations were 11% greater than in the first quarter of 1951 in comparable prices. Sale of individual goods increased as follows: fish products by 24%, eggs by 28%, butter and other fats by 10%, milk and dairy products by 43%, cheese by 32%, sugar by 20%, confectionery by 13%, silk fabrics by 28%, knit-goods by 17%, leather footwear by 9%, bicycles, over two-fold, sewing machine by 36%, radios by 32%, cameras by 29%, clocks and watches by 18%, and gramophones by 25%.

Sales of agricultural produce in the collective farm markets, notably flour, poultry, eggs, fruit vegetables and honey, were considerably larger in the first quarter of 1952 than in the first quarter of 1951.

The successes achieved in 1951 in industry and agricultural production, the rise in the productivity of labour and the fall in unit costs of production, enabled a new reduction, the fifth in succession, of state retail prices for mass consumption foodstuffs to be made on April 1, 1952.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

FULL YEAR 1951

I. Fulfilment of the Industrial Output Plan

The year's plan for gross output for 1951 was fulfilled by industry as a whole by 103.5%. The year's plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled by individual Ministries as follows:

	Actual output as percentage of plan for 1951
Ministry of Ferrous Metals	104
Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metals	102
Ministry of the Coal Industry	100.7
Ministry of the Oil Industry	103
Ministry of Power Stations	102
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	104
Ministry of the Electrical Industry	103
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry	102
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry	100
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry	100.6
Ministry of Machine-Tool Construction	100
Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-Making Industry	100.9
Ministry of the Building and Road-Building Machinery Industry	106
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry	100.9
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry	104
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry USSR	102
Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR	94
Ministry of the Paper and Pulp Industry	103
Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR	102
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR	109
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	103
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR	107
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cotton Cultivation of the USSR	99.7
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Railways	99.1
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR	106
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR	103
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of the Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics	106
Producers Cooperatives	106

In 1951 the plan was over-fulfilled for output of individual types of ferrous metals, certain non-ferrous metals, iron pipings, coal, coke, oil, natural gas, petrol, ligroine, diesel fuel, peat, electric power, electric motors, electric vacuum instruments, metal-working tools, spinning machinery, weaving looms, planing machines, tractors, grain combines, flax combines, complex threshing machines, flax pullers, tree-planting machines, heavy and light automobiles, buses, main line locomotives, diesel locomotives, excavators, graders, bulldozers, motor trucks, derrick trucks, mechanical loaders, ballbearings, synthetic rubber, automobile tires, synthetic ammonia, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, mineral fertilisers, agricultural pest and weed destroyers, dyes and other chemicals, roofing felt, roofing slate, window glass, paper, alcohol and other kinds of industrial output.

The target set by the Government for additional output of manufactured goods and food-stuffs in excess of the year's plan has been over-fulfilled. In 1951 a large quantity of cotton, woollen and silk cloth, ready-made clothes, hosiery, rubber footwear, sewing machines, clocks and watches, cameras, sausage, condensed milk, cheese, vegetable oil, sugar, confectionery, canned goods, macaroni products, tea, wine, champagne, beer, soap, cigarettes, matches and other goods for the population were produced in excess of plan.

Although the year's plan for gross output and a large part of the most important types of industrial products in kind was fulfilled and over-fulfilled, certain Ministries did not fulfil plan for individual types of output. Moreover certain enterprises over-fulfilled gross output plan with goods of secondary importance, while not fulfilling the plan for the output of goods provided for by the state plan.

In 1951 a further improvement continued in the quality of industrial production and a further extension of its range. However the targets provided for in the state plan for the output and supply of individual types of output in the decreed assortment and of the decreed assortment and of the decreed quality were not fully reached in all branches of industry. For example, the Ministry of Ferrous Metals did not completely fulfil plan for certain types of rolled ferrous metals, the Ministry of the Heavy Machine Building Industry did not fulfil plan for the output of steam boilers and steam turbines; The Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Making Industry, for individual types of chemical equipment, compressors and calculating machines; the Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry, for tractor-drawn drills, grain cleaners, sorters, and certain other agricultural machines; the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR, for certain kinds of cement, and the Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR did not fulfil plan for the main types of merchant timber.

## II. Growth of Industrial Output

Output of the major manufactures in 1951, compared with 1950, was as follows:

	<u>1951</u> <u>compared with</u> <u>1950</u> (per cent)
Pig iron	114
Steel	115
Rolled metal	115
Iron Pipings	114
Copper	114
Lead	125
Zinc	115
Coal	108
Oil	112
Natural Gas	108
Petrol	120
Kerosene	103
Diesel fuel	145
Electric power	114
Steam turbines	110
Large hydro-turbines	245
Turbo-generators	211
Hydro-generators	193
Large electrical machines	137
Electric motors	124
Electric lamps	120
Large, heavy and unique-purpose machine tools	111
Chemical equipment	138
Agricultural machinery	115
Tractor-drawn seed drills	115
Tractor-drawn cultivators	117
Grain combines	115
Main-line electric locomotives	111
Motor buses	134
Motor cycles	102
Excavators	105
Calculating machines	201
Ballbearings	130
Calcined soda	109
Caustic soda	108

	<u>1951</u> <u>compared with</u> <u>1950</u> (per cent)
Dyes	115
Mineral Fertilisers	107
Agricultural pest and weed destroyers	185
Synthetic rubber	120
Cement	119
Bricks	120
Roofing felt	113
Roofing slate	127
Prefabricated houses	116
Merchant timber	117
Paper	112
Bicycles	178
Sewing machines	113
Clocks and watches	127
Cameras	137
Radios	116
Gramophones	124
Upright and grand pianos	121
Cotton fibre	133
Cotton fabrics	122
Linen fabrics	111
Woollen fabrics	113
Silk fabrics	134
Hosiery	126
Leather footwear	117
Rubber footwear	111
Fish	122
Meat	112
Sausage	117
Butter	106
Dairy products	144
Condensed milk	144
Cheese	120
Vegetable oil	112
Confectionery	116
Sugar	118
Alcohol	111
Wine	124
Champagne	121
Beer	116
Canned goods	118
Matches	106
Cigarettes	113
Tea	131

Gross industrial output in the USSR in 1951 was 16% above 1950.

During the past year the national economy of the USSR, in accordance with the state supply plan, received considerably more raw materials, materials, fuel, electric power and equipment than in 1950.

In 1951 a further improvement continued in the utilization of equipment in industry. In the ferrous metallurgical industry utilization of usable blast-furnace space improved during last year by more than 5% in comparison with 1950. Steel smelted per square metre of open-hearth furnace floor increased by nearly 5%. Speed of exploitation drilling increased in enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry. The percentage of white oil products yielded increased. Productivity of coal combines increased by 19% during the past year in enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry. Utilization of plant for the production of synthetic rubber and synthetic ammonia improved in enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. Utilization of equipment improved in the cotton fabrics industry and the cement industry.

Expenditure of raw materials, materials, fuel and electric power per unit of output fell in 1951 in comparison with 1950, and in many branches of industry it also fell below the plan norms. The 1951 plan for lowering unit cost of industrial production was over-fulfilled. Savings from lowering unit cost of industrial production in 1951 amounted to over 26 billion roubles, not counting savings obtained through the lowering of wholesale prices of raw materials and materials. On the basis of the successes achieved in the development of industry, the increase in productivity of labour and the lowering of unit costs of production in 1951, a new reduction in the wholesale prices for metals, machinery and equipment, fuel, chemicals, building materials and paper was introduced by the Government with effect from January 1, 1952, also a reduction in tariffs for electric and thermal power and freight transport.

### III. Introduction of New Techniques in the National Economy.

In 1951 further successes were achieved in putting new types of machines, mechanisms and materials into production.

About 500 very important new types and marks of machinery and mechanisms were made by the Soviet machine construction industry in 1951, ensuring the further technical progress of the national economy.

New types of powerful steam turbines and high-pressure boilers, hydro-turbines and hydro-generators, aerial switches, and high-pressure disconnectors and arresters for the transmission of electric power over long distances have been made.

For the mechanisation of labour-absorbing work on the construction of large hydro-technical installations powerful dredge-pumps and dredgers, high-capacity single-scoop striding and multi-scoop excavators, powerful concrete mixers for automatic concrete mixers for automatic concrete factories and 25-ton lorries have been produced.

The machine building industry has put into production of about 150 new types of highly productive metal working tools and forging-pressing machines and a considerable number of new kinds of hard alloy instruments.

New types of equipment have been produced for the oil, chemical, light, food and other branches of industry and for transport.

For the further mechanisation of field agricultural work new types of machines and instruments have been made for tilling the soil, sowing, planting, harvesting and preparing grain, industrial and vegetable crops. In addition, a number of new machines have been constructed for the mechanisation of fodder preparation, and also for work in connection with protective afforestation.

The level of mechanisation in all branches of the national economy has risen considerably.

In the coal industry mechanisation of the processes of hewing, stripping and removal of coal, and underground transport, was completed in 1950. In 1951 introduction was begun of new types of combines for working thin and steeply falling seams, enabling the level of mechanisation in piling coal to be increased. Over 1,500 combines and cutting machines and 1,350 conveyor lines have been transferred to remote control.

The amount of work mechanized in enterprises of the Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR increased in comparison with 1950 for felling and skidding timber by 1.7 times, for loading timber by 2.2 times and for hauling timber by 1.2 times.

The introduction of new highly productive technological processes continued in all branches of the national economy in 1951, and work was carried out for the further automatisisation of production.

In enterprises of the Ministry of Ferrous Metals 87% of all output is now smelted in open-hearth furnaces equipped with automatic heat regulation. Output of graduated shapes of rolled metal has been increased, which has enabled expenditure of metal in further processing to be considerably reduced.

In non-ferrous metallurgy new methods and a perfected technology of concentrating and complex working of ores, concentrates and pulps has been introduced, which increases the completeness of extraction of non-ferrous and rare metals.

In the oil industry use of the turbine method of drilling has been considerably extended. Oil extraction by use of the method of maintaining deposit pressures has received further development, which increases the completeness of extraction of oil from the deposits. New technological processes for refining oil have been introduced on the basis of Soviet equipment, which has enabled a higher percentage of oil products to be extracted and their quality to be improved.

In the machine-building industry advanced methods of metal working - high-speed cutting, new electrical and thermal methods of working metal - have received further dissemination. Automats and semi-automats to control the dimensions of mass parts have been introduced.

Work has been carried out on the composite automatization of hydro-electric power stations and the automatization of thermal processes in the boiler installations of electric power stations. Over 90% of raion hydro-electric power stations have automatic control for their installations.

In 1951 about 700,000 inventions and rationalization suggestions, made by workers, engineers and technicians for the improvement and fundamental perfecting of processes of production have been introduced.

#### IV. Agriculture

In 1951 socialist agriculture achieved new successes in the development of crop cultivation and animal husbandry, and also in the organisational-economic strengthening of the collective farms.

According to statistics of the Chief Harvest Assessment Inspection of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the gross harvest of grain crops, despite unfavourable weather conditions in the Volga area, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan and certain other areas, amounted to 7,400 million poods in 1951. Moreover the harvest of food grain crops - wheat and rye - was higher than in 1950. The gross harvest of raw cotton exceeded that of 1950 and was higher than in previous years. The harvest of sugar beet was larger than in 1950, and exceeded 27 million tons.

The total sown area under all crops increased by 6,700,000 hectares in 1951 in comparison with 1950. The area under cotton, sugar beet, sun-flowers and other industrial crops increased. The area under perennial and annual grasses, root fodder crops and silage crops has been considerably extended.

Collective and state farms successfully fulfilled the plan for sowing winter crops for the 1952 harvest. 5,400,000 hectares more were ploughed for spring crops for 1952 than were ploughed in the autumn of 1950.

In 1951 the technical basis of agriculture was yet further strengthened.

Last year agriculture received 137,000 tractors in terms of 15 horse power units, 53,000 grain harvesting combines, of which 29,000 were self-propelled, 59,000 lorries and also 2,000,000 implements for cultivating the soil and agricultural machines for sowing, harvesting and other purposes.

The increase in the machinery at the disposal of agriculture enabled agricultural work in collective and state farms to be yet further mechanised. In 1950 MTS carried out 19% more agricultural work in collective farms than in 1950. Last year MTS carried out over two-thirds of all field work in collective farms. In collective farms almost all ploughing and three-quarters of the sowing has been mechanised; over 60% of the entire

area under grain crops in collective farms was harvested by combine. In the state farms the main types of agricultural work are almost entirely mechanised.

As well as the mechanisation of agriculture a great deal of work has been carried out for its electrification. In 1951 the use of electric power for dealing with grain, preparing fodder, supplying water, milking cows and shearing sheep was considerably increased in collective farms.

The growth in commonly-owned animal husbandry of collective and state farms continued. The major part of total numbers of livestock is now commonly owned by collective and state farms.

Numbers of commonly-owned livestock in collective farms increased as follows in 1951: cattle by 12% (including cows by 15%), pigs by 26%, sheep and goats by 8% and horses by 8%. Numbers of poultry in collective farms increased by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times.

In state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR numbers of cattle last year increased by 15% (including cows by 14%), pigs by 21%, sheep and goats by 11% and horses by 14%. Numbers of poultry in state farms increased by 27%.

The total number of livestock in all categories of economics - collective farms, state farms, and in the possession of collective farmers, workers and employees - increased in 1951 by almost 14 million head, including cattle by over 1,600,000, pigs by 2,600,000, sheep and goats by 8,500,000 and horses by almost a million head. Numbers of poultry increased by over 60 million head during the year.

Collective farms, forestries, MTS and Forest Protection Stations, also state farms in the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the USSR sowed and planted field protection belts of trees over an area of 745,000 hectares.

#### V. Growth of Shipments by Railway, Water and Automobile Transport

The 1951 annual plan for freight turnover by railway transport was overfulfilled. In comparison with 1950 the volume of freight turnover rose by 12%. The general plan for average daily carloadings by the railways was fulfilled by 103%.

The target set by the state plan for accelerating the out-and-return time of cars was overfulfilled last year. The expenditure of fuel per ton-kilometre on the railways went down by 3% in comparison with 1950. But the target for improvement of the operational work of the railways was not completely fulfilled.

The annual plan for freight shipment by river transport was fulfilled by 100.6% in 1951. Freight shipment by river transport rose by 13% over 1950.

The plan for freight shipment by sea transport was fulfilled by 102% in 1951. Shipment of freight by sea transport rose by 8% over 1950.

The freight turnover of automobile transport rose by 20% over 1950.

#### VI. Growth of Capital Investments in the National Economy

In 1951 a large-scale construction programme was carried out. The volume of state capital investments last year was 112% of 1950. The volume of state capital investments in the building of electric power stations was 140% of 1950; the volume of construction in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy was 120%; in the coal and oil industry it was 112%; in the engineering industry it was 110%; in the building materials industry it was 135%; for machine-tractor stations and state farms it was 106%; in transport it was 103% and in housing construction it was 120%.

The plan-targets for the building of the big hydro-technical installations on the Volga, Don and Dnieper, and also for the construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal set for 1951 were successfully fulfilled.

In 1951 the building organisations received a large quantity of high-efficiency machines and mechanisms. The total number of available excavators rose by almost 40% over 1950; the total number of scrapers rose by over 30%; the total number of bulldozers rose by over 80%, and the total number of other building machines and mechanisms also greatly increased. Composite mechanisation of building work is being applied more and more widely on the construction projects. The supply of building materials was improved.

In 1951 the building organisations reduced the cost of construction and the time schedules for construction in comparison with 1950. But many organisations did not secure complete fulfilment of the target set by the state plan for reducing the cost of construction.

In 1951 state enterprises, institutions and local Soviets, and also the population of towns and workers' settlements with the aid of state credits, built dwelling houses to the total area of 27,000,000 square metres. In addition, about 400,000 dwelling houses were built in rural localities.

#### VII. Development of Trade

Soviet trade continued its development in 1951. In connection with the new successes scored in 1950 in the development of industry and agriculture, in the raising of labour productivity and the lowering of unit costs, the Government carried out as from March 1, 1951, the fourth successive reduction of state retail prices from mass consumption goods since the abolition of the rationing system. The new price reduction led to a still greater strengthening of the Soviet rouble, to a rise in its purchasing power and to a further increase in the sale of goods to the population.

In 1951 there were sold to the population through the channels of state and cooperative trade 15% more goods than in 1950, in comparable prices. The sale of individual items increased as follows: meat by 32%; sausages by 29%; fish products by 15%; butter by 10%; vegetable oils by 14%; meat and dairy products by 35%; eggs by 20%; sugar by 29%; confectioneries by 13%; tea by 29%; fruit by 33%; cotton fabrics by 18%; silk fabrics by 26%; garments by 14%; leather footwear by 11%; furniture by 50%; building materials for the population by 45%; household and toilet soap by 13%; radio sets by 26%; clocks and watches by 15%; sewing-machines by 29%; cameras by 38% and bicycles by 86%. The sale of refrigerators, washing-machines and vacuum-cleaners increased several times over.

The trade network of state and cooperative trade was expanded. About 8,000 new shops were opened last year.

In 1951 there was a considerable increase over 1950 in the sale of agricultural produce to the population in the collective farm markets, especially in the sale of flour, grits, lard, poultry, eggs, fruit and honey.

#### VIII. Increase in the Number of Workers and Office Employees and Rise of Labour Productivity

The number of workers and office employees in the national economy of the USSR at the end of 1951 was 40,800,000 and was more than at the end of 1950 by 1,600,000. In industry, agriculture, forestry, construction and transport the number of workers and office employees rose by 1,250,000 in the year; in educational institutions, scientific research institutions and medical institutions, the number rose by nearly 250,000; in trade and the field of housing and public utilities the number rose by more than 100,000.

In 1951, as in previous years, there was no unemployment in the country.

Last year 365,000 young skilled workers graduated from the trade, railway and mining schools, factory-plant training schools and mining schools and were set to work in industry, construction and transport.



7,000,000 workers and office employees received training and increased qualifications through individual-brigade apprenticeship and course instruction.

Labour productivity of industrial workers in 1951 rose by 10% over 1950, including 14% in engineering, 9% in ferrous metallurgy, 6% in non-ferrous metallurgy, 8% in the coal industry, 9% in the oil industry and 9% in the chemical industry. Labour productivity of construction workers rose by 9.5% in 1951 over 1950.

#### X. Cultural Construction, Public Health and Municipal Development

In 1951 further successes were scored in all departments of the socialist culture.

The number of those enrolled in all forms of educational training in the USSR was 57,000,000 last year.

The number of seven-year and secondary school rose by 5,000 during the year. The number of pupils in classes five to ten in these schools rose by 2,500,000.

In 1951 the enrolment in the 887 higher educational institutions (including correspondence institutions) was 1,356,000 students, which is 108,000 more than in 1950.

1,384,000 students were enrolled in 3,543 technical schools and other specialised secondary educational institutions (including correspondence institutions). This was 86,000 more than in 1950.

In 1951 the higher educational institutions graduated 201,000 young specialists and the technical schools graduated 262,000 students.

The total number of specialists with complete higher education of secondary technical education employed in the national economy was 8% higher in 1951 than in 1950.

In 1951 over 24,000 graduate students were being trained for scientific work in higher educational institutions and scientific institutions.

In 1951, 2,694 scientists, engineers, agronomists, workers of literature and art, factory workers and pace-makers of agriculture received the title of Stalin Prizewinner for outstanding work in science, invention, literature and art.

In 1951 there were in the country over 350,000 libraries of all kinds in the charge of state and public organisations, with over 700,000,000 copies of books.

In 1951 the number of cinema projectors rose by 4,000 in comparison with last year. 12% more spectators went to the theatres and cinemas in 1951 than in 1950.

During the summer of 1951 more than 5,000,000 children and youngsters spent time for recreation in pioneer camps, children's sanatoria, tourist-excursion bases or spent the summer period in organised fashion in country localities, in kindergartens, children's homes and creches.

In 1951 there was a further expansion of the network of hospital institutions, maternity homes, dispensaries and other medical institutions as well as sanatoria and rest homes. The number of beds in hospitals and maternity homes rose by nearly 50,000 in comparison with 1950. The number of places in sanatoria and rest homes rose by 18,000. The number of doctors rose by more than 6% in comparison with 1950.

The production of medicines, medical instruments and equipment increased by 36% in comparison with 1950, which enabled a considerable improvement to be made in the supplying and equipping of the medical institutions with medicines, the latest apparatus, laboratory equipment and medical instruments.

In 1951, as in preceding years, there was a great deal of work on the building of public utilities and the improvement of towns and workers' settlements, the building of water mains and sewerage facilities, the expansion of tram and trolley-bus communications, the installing of gas facilities and heating facilities in apartments, the planting of greenery, paving and asphaltting the city streets and squares and setting up of parks, squares and boulevards.

#### X. Growth of the National Income and Income of the Population

In 1951 the national income of the USSR rose by 12% over 1950, in comparable prices.

In the Soviet Union the whole national income belongs to the working people. Moreover, the working people of the USSR received as last year, for the satisfaction of their personal material and cultural needs, about three-quarters of the national income, while the rest of the national income remained at the disposal of the state, the collective farms and cooperative organisations for expansion of socialist production and for other needs of the state as a whole and public needs.

The growth of the national income made possible a considerable improvement of the material position of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia and a further expansion of socialist production in town and countryside.

The bettering of the material position of the population of the USSR found expression in the growth of the money and real wages of the workers and office employees and in increased incomes of the peasants both from the commonly-owned collective farm establishments and from their garden plots and personal establishments.

Furthermore, in 1951 as in previous years the population received, from the state, benefits and payments for social insurance of workers and office employees, social security pensions, free and low-price tickets to sanatoria, rest homes and children's institutions, benefits for mothers of many children and single mothers, medical aid free of charge, training and advancement of qualifications free of charge, scholarships for students and a number of other payments and privileges. Furthermore, all the workers and office employees, i.e., about 41,000,000 persons, received vacations of no less than two weeks with retention of pay, and the workers of a number of trades received longer vacations. In 1951 the population received such payments and privileges at state expense to the sum of 125 billion roubles.

As a result of the reduction of prices for mass consumption goods, the rise of the money wages of workers and office employees, the increase of the money income and income in kind of the peasants and the growth of payments and privileges for the population at state expense, the incomes of the workers and office employees and the incomes of the peasants rose by 10% in 1951 over 1950, in comparable prices.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

## THIRD QUARTER 1951

**I. Fulfilment of the Industrial Output Plan**

The quarterly plan for gross output was fulfilled as a whole by industry 103%. The gross output plan was fulfilled by individual ministries as follows:

	<u>Percentage Fulfilment of Quarterly Plan for Third Quarter of 1951</u>
Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy	105
Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy	101
Ministry of the Coal Industry	100.4
Ministry of the Oil Industry	103
Ministry of Power Stations	102
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	103
Ministry of Electrical Industry	101
Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry	99.8
Ministry of the Heavy Machine Building Industry	99
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry	97
Ministry of Machine Tool Construction	99
Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Making Industry	100.5
Ministry of the Building and Road Building Machinery Industry	106
Ministry of the Agriculture Machinery Industry	102
Ministry of the Building Material Industry of USSR	102
Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR	90
Ministry of the Paper and Timber-Processing Industry	103
Ministry of the Light Industry of the USSR	103
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR	104
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry	97
Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	102
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR	109
Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR	83
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Railways	101
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR	104
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR	107
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of the Local Fuel Industry of Union Republics	107
Producers' Cooperatives	107

Gross output by the whole of industry in the USSR in the third quarter of 1951 rose in comparison with the third quarter of 1950 by 15%.

Labour productivity of industrial workers in the third quarter of 1951 rose by 9% in comparison with the third quarter of 1950.

The target laid down by the national economic plan for the third quarter of 1951 for reducing unit costs of industrial output was over-fulfilled. Unit costs of industrial output were reduced by 9% in comparison with last year.

**II. Agriculture**

In collective and state farms the gathering in of the harvest is being successfully completed. Sowing of winter crops was carried out during the autumn of this year on better schedules on an improved agro-technical level. More winter grain was sown than last year and there was a considerable expansion in wheat sowing.

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This year the material-technical base of agriculture has been still further consolidated and the level of mechanisation of production in the collective and state farms has increased. The machine tractor stations during the expired period of 1951 carried out 20% more agricultural work in the collective farms than during the same period in 1950. 32% more grain crops than in 1950 were harvested by combines in the collective farms.

The collective and state farms have achieved a further increase in head of livestock. Head of communal livestock in the collective farms from Oct. 1, 1950 through Oct. 1, 1951 increased: cattle - by 13%, including cows by 18%, head of pigs - by 27%, sheep and goats - by 7% and horses - by 9%. Head of poultry in the collective farms increased by 11%. During the same period head of livestock in the state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR increased as follows: cattle - by 15%, including cows also by 15%, head of pigs - by 16%, sheep and goats - by 8% and horses - by 15%. Head of poultry in the state farms increased by 37%.

### III. Expansion of Trade

In the third quarter of 1951 further expansion of Soviet trade continued. The population was sold 13% more goods, in comparable prices, through the state and cooperative trading system than in the third quarter of 1950. This included an increase in the sale of meat of 19%, of sausage products - 14%, fish products - 11%, animal and vegetable fats - 12%, milk and dairy products - 38%, cheese - 15%, sugar - 33%, confectionery - 23%, cotton fabrics - 22%, silk fabrics - 33%, stockings and socks - 24%, knitted wear - 20%, footwear - 10%, perfumes - 20%, furniture - 49%, radio sets - 55%, gramophones - 22%, sewing machines - 33%, cameras - 30%, bicycles - 2.3 times.

In the third quarter of 1951 in comparison with the third quarter of 1950 there was also an increase in sales of agricultural products to the population on the collective farm markets, the most considerable increases being in the sale of flour, lard, poultry, eggs, fruit and honey.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

## THIRD QUARTER 1951

## I. Fulfillment of the Industrial Output Plan

The quarterly plan for gross output was fulfilled as a whole by industry 103%. The gross output plan was fulfilled by individual ministries as follows:

	Percentage Fulfillment of Quarterly Plan for Third Quarter of 1951
Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy	105
Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy	101
Ministry of the Coal Industry	100.4
Ministry of the Oil Industry	103
Ministry of Power Stations	102
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	103
Ministry of Electrical Industry	101
Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry	99.8
Ministry of the Heavy Machine Building Industry	99
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry	97
Ministry of Machine Tool Construction	99
Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Making Industry	100.5
Ministry of the Building and Road Building Machinery Industry	106
Ministry of the Agriculture Machinery Industry	102
Ministry of the Building Material Industry of USSR	102
Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR	90
Ministry of the Paper and Timber-Processing Industry	103
Ministry of the Light Industry of the USSR	103
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR	104
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry	97
Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	102
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR	109
Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR	83
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Railways	101
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR	101
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR	107
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of the Local Fuel Industry of Union Republics	107
Producers' Cooperatives	107

Gross output by the whole of industry in the USSR in the third quarter of 1951 rose in comparison with the third quarter of 1950 by 15%.

Labour productivity of industrial workers in the third quarter of 1951 rose by 9% in comparison with the third quarter of 1950.

The target laid down by the national economic plan for the third quarter of 1951 for reducing unit costs of industrial output was over-fulfilled. Unit costs of industrial output were reduced by 9% in comparison with last year.

## II. Agriculture

In collective and state farms the gathering in of the harvest is being successfully completed. Sowing of winter crops was carried out during the autumn of this year on better schedules on an improved agro-technical level. More winter grain was sown than last year and there was a considerable expansion in wheat sowing.

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This year the material-technical base of agriculture has been still further consolidated and the level of mechanisation of production in the collective and state farms has increased. The machine tractor stations during the extended period of 1951 carried out 20% more agricultural work in the collective farms than during the same period in 1950. 32% more grain crops than in 1950 were harvested by combines in the collective farms.

The collective and state farms have achieved a further increase in head of livestock. Head of communal livestock in the collective farms from Oct. 1, 1950 through Oct. 1, 1951 increased: cattle - by 13%, including cows by 18%, head of pigs - by 27%, sheep and goats - by 7% and horses - by 9%. Head of poultry in the collective farms increased by 11%. During the same period head of livestock in the state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR increased as follows: cattle - by 15%, including cows also by 15%, head of pigs - by 16%, sheep and goats - by 8% and horses - by 15%. Head of poultry in the state farms increased by 37%.

### III. Expansion of Trade

In the third quarter of 1951 further expansion of Soviet trade continued. The population was sold 13% more goods, in comparable prices, through the state and cooperative trading system than in the third quarter of 1950. This included an increase in the sale of meat of 19%, of sausage products - 14%, fish products - 11%, animal and vegetable fats - 12%, milk and dairy products - 38%, cheese - 15%, sugar - 33%, confectionery - 23%, cotton fabrics - 22%, silk fabrics - 33%, stockings and socks - 24%, knitted wear - 20%, footwear - 10%, perfumes - 20%, furniture - 49%, radio sets - 55%, gramophones - 22%, sewing machines - 33%, cameras - 30%, bicycles - 2.3 times.

In the third quarter of 1951 in comparison with the third quarter of 1950 there was also an increase in sales of agricultural products to the population on the collective farm markets, the most considerable increases being in the sale of flour, lard, poultry, eggs, fruit and honey.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT

2nd QUARTER of 1951

1. Fulfilment of the Industrial Output Plan

The quarterly production plan for gross output was fulfilled as a whole by industry 104%. The production plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled by individual ministries as follows:

	<u>Percentage of Plan Fulfilment</u>
Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy	105
Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy	106
Ministry of the Coal Industry	100.3
Ministry of the Oil Industry	105
Ministry of Power Stations	103
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	105
Ministry of Electrical Industry	103
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry	102
Ministry of the Heavy Machine Building Industry	100.8
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry	100.7
Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry	99.6
Ministry of the Machine-and Instrument-Making Industry	100
Ministry of the Building and Road-Building Machinery Industry	105
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry	100.5
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry	104
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR	103
Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR	98
Ministry of the Paper and Woodworking Industry	105
Ministry of the Light Industry of the USSR	103
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR	108
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	100.5
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR	107
Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR	109
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Railways	98
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR	106
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR	104
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of the Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics	106
Producers' Cooperatives	105

Gross output of the whole of industry of the USSR rose in the second quarter of 1951 by 16% in comparison with the second quarter of 1950.

Labour productivity of workers in industry rose in the second quarter of 1951 by 10% in comparison with the second quarter of 1950.

The target for lowering unit costs of industrial output laid down for the second quarter of 1951 was overfulfilled.

2. Agriculture

The collective farms, machine tractor stations and state farms this year carried out spring sowing successfully and in shorter schedules. The plan for sowing spring crops was over-fulfilled.

Sown areas of agricultural crops for the 1951 harvest increased in comparison with last year, according to preliminary data, by 6,000,000 hectares. Sown areas of the most valuable food crop - wheat - increased by over 4,000,000 hectares and the acreage under cotton by almost 400,000 hectares. There was also an increase in acreages under sugar-beet, sunflower, hemp, kenaf, jute, kanatnik and the majority of other industrial crops. This year sown areas of perennial and annual grasses, fodder root crops and silage crops have been considerably expanded.

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### 3. Expansion of Trade

In the second quarter of 1951 the further expansion of Soviet trade continued. The population was sold 14% more goods than in the second quarter of 1950 through the state and cooperative trade network, in comparable prices. This includes an increase in the sale of meat of 17%, fats - 11%, milk and dairy products - 53%, cheese - 14%, eggs - 45%, sugar - 27%, confectionery - 10%, cotton fabrics - 22%, silk fabrics - 20%, stockings and socks - 18%, knitted goods - 23%, furniture - 28%, bicycles - 43%, gramophones - 46%, pocket and wrist-watches - 24%, sewing machines - 26%, cameras - 65%.

In the second quarter of 1951 in comparison with the second quarter of 1950 there was also an increase in the sale of agricultural products to the population in the collective farm markets.

Central Statistical Administration of the  
Council of Ministers of the USSR.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT

1st QUARTER OF 1951

1. Fulfilment of the Production Plan in Industry

The quarterly production plan of gross output was in the main fulfilled in industry by 100.2%. The production plan of gross output for industry was fulfilled by individual ministries in the following manner:

	Percentage of fulfilment of quarterly plan for <u>first quarter, 1951</u>
Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy	99
Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy	98
Ministry of the Coal Industry	100.4
Ministry of the Oil Industry	99
Ministry of Power Stations	103
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	103
Ministry of the Electrical Industry	102
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry	102
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry	99.7
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry	103
Ministry of Machine-Tool Construction	101
Ministry of Machine and Instrument Making Industry	100
Ministry of the Building and Road-Building Machinery Industry	103
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry	103
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry	103
Ministry of the Building Material Industry of the USSR	99
Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR	89
Ministry of the Paper and Timber-Processing Industry	100
Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR	101
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR	108
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	98
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR	102
Ministry of Cotton-Growing of the USSR	97
Industrial Undertakings of the Ministry of Communications	95
Industrial Undertakings of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR	104
Industrial Undertakings of the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR	105
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of the Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics	101
Producers' Cooperatives	102

The gross output of the whole industry of the USSR in the first quarter of 1951 increased by 18% in comparison with the first quarter of 1950.

2. Agriculture

The state farms, machine tractor stations and collective farms have this year started the spring field work still better equipped with machinery than in 1950.

The spring harrowing and the fertilising of the winter crops have been carried out over a considerably greater area than last year. The sowing of grain crops has been successfully concluded in the southern regions of the country. The sowing of spring crops has been developed in the regions of the central belt. The spring sowing is being carried out this year in a more restricted time: by May 5, 1951, 5,500,000 hectares more have been sown with spring crops than by the same date in 1950.

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The collective farms, forestries, afforestation stations and state farms of the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR had by May 1, 1951, planted shelter belts and wind breaks on an area of 700,000 hectares, or 55,000 hectares more than on May 1 of last year.

### 3. Development of Trade Turnover

The further development of Soviet trade continued in the first quarter of 1951. The population was sold goods under state and cooperative trade up to 22% more than in the first quarter 1950, at comparable prices. In addition, the sale of foodstuffs increased by 19% and of manufactured articles by 25%.

#### ALL PAPERS

The recent reduction in state retail prices - the fourth in succession - for foodstuffs and manufactured mass-consumption goods, which was carried out as from March 1, 1951, according to the decision of the Soviet Government and Central Committee of the CPSU, caused a considerable increase in the sale of goods in state and cooperative trade.

The daily sale of goods in March, 1951, in comparison with February, 1951, at comparable prices, increased on an average by 19%. In this connection, the sale of sausages increased by 20%, fish products by 15%, butter by 27%, milk and dairy products by 33%, eggs by 75%, cotton materials by 31%, woollens by 17%, clothing by 34%, leather footwear by 81%, rubber footwear by 36%, toilet soap by 50%, glass, china and pottery, furniture and wireless sets by more than 1½ times, pocket and wristwatches by almost twice and bicycles and motor-cycles by more than 5 times.

In connection with the reduction in state retail prices for mass consumption goods, prices on the collective farm markets in March 1951 were also reduced in comparison with February, 1951.

Central Statistical Board of the  
Council of Ministers of the USSR  
ALL PAPERS 8.5.51

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USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT  
FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
1946-1950

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in the Field of Industry.—In the past five-year plan important successes have been achieved in reconstruction and development of industry of the U.S.S.R. It was laid down by the five-year plan that volume of output of all U.S.S.R. industry in 1950, the last year of the five-year plan, was to increase 48% in comparison with the prewar year of 1940. In fact, in 1950 73% more industrial output was produced than in 1940. The five-year plan was fulfilled by industry of the U.S.S.R. in advance of schedule—in four years and three months. The goal for 1950 for volume of industrial output laid down by the five year plan was exceeded by 17%. On the basis of the introduction of the latest achievements of present-day technology a further rise in the technical level of all branches of socialist industry was secured.

The five-year plan goals in the field of ferrous metallurgy for smelting steel and production of rolled metal have been exceeded. The level of production of rolled metal from ferrous metals laid down by the five-year plan for 1950 was achieved in advance of schedule, in the third quarter of 1949, and the level of steel production in the second quarter of 1950. The five-year plan for smelting iron was fulfilled by the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. Production of ferrous metals as a whole in 1950 exceeded the prewar level by 45%, whereas the five-year plan target was to exceed the prewar level by 35%; at the same time production of iron increased 29% in comparison with the prewar level, steel smelting 49% and rolled metal output 59%. The metallurgical industry of the South, completely destroyed during the war, was reconstructed on a new technical basis and is producing more metal than before the war. Further development of ferrous metallurgy in the Eastern regions of the country continued. Production of iron in the Urals increased in 1950 to 2.6 times the 1940 output, steel to 2.7 times and production of rolled metal to 2.8 times. In Siberia production of iron increased to 1.2 times, steel to 1.7 times and rolled metal twofold. Production of ferrous metals was organized in Central Asia and in the Transcaucasus. In spite of overfulfillment of the plan for steel and rolled metal, production of ferrous metals and particularly of certain types of rolled metal is lagging behind the growing demands of the national economy.

The technology of production in ferrous metallurgy has been perfected. The use of oxygen has been introduced in the steel smelting production. Production of special shapes of rolled metal and grades of steel for the manufacture of new types of machines and instruments has been mastered. Mechanization of labor-absorbing and arduous jobs and the automatization of productive processes has been carried out on an extensive scale. Utilization of equipment has considerably improved. Thus, by the end of 1950 in factories of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy utilization of the effective volume of blast furnaces increased by 25% in comparison with 1940, and output of steel per square meter of open hearth furnace by 33%.

In the field of nonferrous metallurgy as a result of the construction of new mines, refineries and factories, and also of improvement in the work of existing enterprises, production of copper, aluminum, nickel, lead, zinc, and other non-ferrous and rare metals considerably exceeded prewar levels. However, the growing demands of the national economy require still more rapid growth in production of nonferrous metals.

The five-year plan for coal output was overfulfilled. Coal output in 1950 was 104% of the five-year plan target and increased by 57% in comparison with the prewar level. The level of coal output in mines of the Ministry of Coal Mining laid down by the five-year plan for 1950 was reached in advance of schedule, in the fourth quarter of 1949. The coal mines in regions which suffered from the war were reconstructed. The mines of the Donets basin are producing more coal than before the war and more than was envisaged by the five-year plan. The Don-bass is once more the largest and most highly mechanized coal basin in the country. Output of coal in the Moscow basin has increased to three times the prewar level. Together with the reconstruction of the Donbass and the Moscow Basin, development has continued in the coal industry in the Urals, the Kuznetsk

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basin, the Karaganda basin, and in other regions of the country. In the East more than twice as much coal was produced in 1950 as before the war. A new coal basin, the Pechora basin, has been considerably expanded. The prewar level of peat production has been exceeded.

The mechanization of processes of cutting, breaking and conveying coal has been completed, and also the mechanization of underground transport and the loading of coal into railway trucks. New machines for mechanizing the heaping of coal in stopes and also for loading coal and rock in entries have been created and introduced. Work has begun on switching the coal mines to complete mechanization, and remote and automatic control of the work of machines and mechanisms is being introduced.

The five-year program for reconstruction and development of the oil industry has been overfulfilled. In 1950 output of oil was 107% of the five-year plan target and 22% more than before the war. The oil industry of the Maikop and Grozny fields and the oil industry of the Western Ukraine, destroyed during the war, were completely reconstructed and technically re-equipped. As a result of successful geological survey work, considerable industrial reserves of oil and gas have been discovered and prepared. New machinery is being widely introduced in oil extraction, in boring oil wells and in oil refining. Production of high octane aviation fuel and aviation oil has been expanded and the quality of manufactured oil products improved. New oil refineries and installations, equipped with up-to-date Soviet machinery, have been built and large oil pipelines have been constructed. At the same time the rapid growth of oil output requires speeding up construction of new oil refineries.

The importance of new oil regions in the East has greatly increased. Large new oil fields and oil refineries have been created in the Bashkir Republic. Output and refining of oil is developing rapidly in Kubyshev Province and the Turkmenian, Uzbek and Kazakh Republics. Large new oil deposits have been opened up in the Tatar Republic. The relative importance of the Eastern regions in the total oil production of the Union increased to 44%, compared with 12% in 1940.

The gas industry has undergone further development. The Saratov-Moscow, Dashava-Kiev and Kokhtla Yarva-Leningrad gas pipelines have been built and put into operation. Construction of enterprises for the production of synthetic liquid fuel has been developed.

The five-year program for output of electric power was overfulfilled. The level of production of electric power laid down by the five-year plan in 1950 was reached in advance of schedule, in the fourth quarter of 1949. Output of electric power in 1950 was 110% of the five-year plan target and exceeded the 1940 level by 87%. In regions which suffered from the war considerably more electric power was produced than in 1940.

Electric power stations which were destroyed during the war have been reconstructed in the Donets basin, the Dnieper region, Kiev, Kharkov, Lvov, Odessa, Nikolayev, Sevastopol, Novorossiisk, Krasnodar, Grozny, Stalingrad, Voronezh, Bryansk, Kalinin, Minsk, Vilnius, Riga, Tallin, Petrozavodsk and other cities. All the hydroelectric power stations have been reconstructed, including six large hydroelectric power stations envisaged by the five-year plan. The Lenin Dnieper Hydroelectric Power Station was reconstructed. The following new hydroelectric power stations were constructed and brought into full operation: Shcherbakov, Niva No. 3, Farkhad, Khrani, Sukhumi, Krasnopolyansk, Shirokovo and others. Much construction work was carried out on the Upper Svir, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Gyumushk, Tsimlyansk, Niva No. 1, Matkoshnensk and other hydroelectric power stations, which will assure their being brought into operation in 1951-1952. Construction of the Corky Hydroelectric Power Station on the Volga and the Molotov Hydroelectric Power Station on the Kama has been widely developed. New thermal electric power stations and electric and thermal networks have been erected.

In 1946-1950 the most up-to-date power machinery was introduced at electric power stations. At the thermal electric power stations steam turbines and high-pressure boilers of Soviet production were installed, including new types of high-pressure turbines for heating purposes with a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts each, drum boilers for 100-atmosphere pressure and a steam temperature of 510 degrees,



and also uniflow boilers for the same steam parameters. Generators with hydrogen cooling, high voltage air switches, high-frequency and other up-to-date safety devices have been introduced, while boiler burning and feeding processes at the electric power stations have been made automatic. Two-thirds of the district (local) hydroelectric power stations have automatic control of the installations.

In the field of machine-building the five-year plan goal for production of machine tools, machines, mechanisms and instruments was exceeded as a whole by 17%. Machine-building output in 1950 exceeded 1940 production 2.3 times. The level of production of the machines, equipment and instruments laid down by the five-year plan for 1950 was reached in advance of schedule, in the first quarter of 1950.

The growth in machine and equipment production took place on a new technical basis. Highly effective production methods and technological processes received wide dissemination in the machine-building plants: mass production and automatic processing lines, welding by automatic and semiautomatic machines under a coating of a fusing agent, hardening of parts by high-frequency current, centrifugal casting and iron mold casting, die casting, accelerated methods of metal cutting.

During the years of the five-year plan, the branches of machine building fundamentally recast the nomenclature of production. About 250 new types of metal-cutting machine tools for general purposes, more than 1000 types of specialized and aggregate machine tools, 23 types of automatic and semiautomatic machines were introduced, as well as 34 types of press-forging automatic machines, powerful pneumatic molding machines, machines for pressure casting and centrifugal casting, 26 automatic machine-tool conveyor belts and an automatic factory for manufacturing motorcar parts.

In 1950 production of metallurgical equipment increased in comparison with 1940 4.8 times, output of steam turbines 2.6 times, production of electrical equipment threefold. Coal combines, rock and coal-handling machines, oil-boring installations for deep-boring, powerful pumps and many other types of high production equipment were produced for the fuel industry. Production of oil apparatus in 1950 increased threefold compared with 1940.

Production of new trunk lines steam freight locomotives, electric locomotives, Diesel engine locomotives, tip cars, all-metal boxcars, refrigerator cars and all-metal passenger cars was organized for railroad transport needs.

Output of tractors in 1950 increased in comparison with 1940 3.8 times, of combines 3.6 times, of tractor plows 3.1 times, tractor drills 5.5 times, tractor cultivators 3.1 times. More than 150 efficient new agricultural machines have been introduced and accepted for mass production.

However, the level reached in production of power equipment, heavy metal-cutting and press-forging equipment, complex equipment for the oil industry and certain types of instruments is not satisfying the growing needs of the national economy.

In the field of chemical industry the five-year plan target was 1.5 times the prewar level of production in 1940. In fact, output of the chemical industry was 1.8 times the prewar level. Nitrogen fertilizer production in 1950 was 2.2 times the prewar level and of potash fertilizers 1.4 times, i.e., more than was envisaged by the five-year plan. Production of phosphate fertilizers in 1950 increased 1.9 times in comparison with 1940. Production of synthetic rubber increased in comparison with the prewar level.

New types of output in the synthetic flax industry, the plastic oil paint, pharmaceutical and other branches of the chemical industry have been introduced or considerably expanded. The five-year plan for production of dyes was overfulfilled. The number of types of dyes produced rose to 320 in 1950, compared with 186 in 1940. Moreover, the production of high-quality, durable dyes increased. Production of camera color film was introduced.

Production of building materials exceeded the prewar level. Production of cement in 1950 increased 1.8 times in comparison with 1940, and of window glass 1.9 times. The five-year plan goal for 1950 for production of cement was met

101% by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry and 97% in the U.S.S.R. as a whole. The five-year plan program for production of brick and tile was not completely fulfilled. Production of building materials and their quality still lag behind the growing demands of the national economy.

In the lumber industry delivery of commercial lumber in 1950 increased 36% compared with 1940, but the five-year plan program was not completely fulfilled. The five-year plan target for the supply of machines and mechanisms to the timber industry was overfulfilled, but as a result of unsatisfactory utilization of mechanisms, the growth in labor productivity in timber felling was insufficient during the years of the five-year plan. Production of paper in 1950 increased 47% in comparison with 1940.

During the period 1946-1950 rapid reconstruction and development took place in the textile, clothing, knitwear, footwear and other branches of the light industry. In 1950 output of these branches of industry increased 17% in comparison with 1940. Output of the basic products of light industry increased during the five-year plan period to 2.4 times for cotton cloth, 2.9 times for woolen cloth, 5.2 times for hosiery, 3.2 times for leather footwear, sevenfold for rubber footwear, but the five-year plan target for output of cotton cloth and footwear was not met. The variety of cloth, clothing and knitwear and footwear was considerably improved and expanded.

Production of the basic products of the food industry rose considerably during the five years. In 1950 the prewar level of production of butter was exceeded by 57%, of vegetable oil and other fats by 10%, of meat by 7%, of the fish catch by 27%, sausage products by 20%, canned goods by 48%, sugar by 17%, confectionery by 23% and soap by 16%. The assortment of food products was expanded and the quality improved. In 1950 output of the higher grades constituted 75% of all production of butter and 42% of cheese production. Production of dietetic products increased to fivefold the prewar level, of children's products to 5.7 times, and of vitamins to 10.4 times.

Local industry and producers' cooperatives increased gross production in 1950 1.5 times in comparison with the prewar level. However, local types of raw material are still insufficiently utilized to increase production of consumers' goods. The range and quality of output of local industry and producers' cooperatives lag behind the growing demands of the populace.

As a result of the restoration, construction and reconstruction of enterprises equipped with advanced Soviet machinery, the fixed production assets of all industry of the U.S.S.R. had increased in 1950 by 58% in comparison with 1940. At the same time the number of machine tools, through supply of new, more productive machine tools, had increased by the end of the five-year plan more than twofold in comparison with 1940. The supply of electric power per worker in industry in 1950 was one and a half times the figure for 1940.

The successful introduction of the new machines has permitted further technical re-equipment of the national economy to be carried out on a large scale, and the mechanization of high labor-consuming and arduous jobs to be raised. At the same time technical progress and raising of the qualifications and creative initiative of workers, engineers and technicians brought a further growth in labor productivity. Labor productivity of industrial workers rose in 1950 compared with the prewar year of 1940 by 37% instead of the 36% laid down by the five-year plan. Labor productivity in building in 1950 exceeded the 1940 level by 23%.

As a result of better utilization of equipment in industry more economical expenditure of raw material, fuel and electric power, reduction of losses and waste materials, an increase in labor productivity, acceleration of the turnover cycle of working capital, the goal for lowering unit costs of industrial output laid down by the five-year plan for 1950 was met.

The five-year plan program was not completely fulfilled for production in the cost of building work. The cost of construction, in spite of the considerable growth of capital work, is still high. In this connection measures were taken by the government in 1950 to make construction cheaper and to improve planning to increase production of building materials and also to remove shortcomings in the sphere of planning and supply for capital construction.

As a result of successful fulfillment of the five-year plan agriculture made a mighty new advance. During the years of the five-year plan the communal economy of the collective farms grew and was further consolidated, the material-technical base of agriculture increased, the role of the Machine and Tractor Stations in

in collective farm production was raised, new skilled cadres of agricultural production organizers and masters of field work and of husbandry and mechanization were trained.

The area sown to grain crops increased more than 20% during the five-year period. The gross grain harvest in 1950 exceeded the 1940 level by 345,000,000 poods, while the wheat harvest increased by 376,000,000 poods over the prewar level. The five-year plan target for yields of grain crops was exceeded. In 1949 and 1950 yields of grain crops were 13% higher than in 1940.

The area sown to industrial crops increased during the five-year period by 59%, including the sown area of cotton by 91%, long fiber flax by 90%, sugar beets by 57%, sunflowers by 23%. The gross harvest of cotton during the five-year period increased 2.9 times, of flax fiber more than doubled, of sugar beets increased 2.7 times of sunflower seed rose 70%.

A serious shortcoming in the production of agricultural crops in losses in gathering the harvest, which are still large, particularly of grain, long-fiber flax and sugar beets.

The sown area of vegetable and melon crops and potatoes increased in comparison with 1940 by 5% and the gross potato harvest in 1950 exceeded the prewar level by 21%.

During the five-year period considerable work was carried out on further consolidation and expansion on potato and vegetable supplies around Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Kharkov, Kiev, Kuznetsk basins, the cities of Siberia and the Far East, and also other large cities.

The area sown to fodder crops in 1950 increased in comparison with 1940 by 15%, but the five-year plan program for increasing the area under perennial grasses was not fulfilled and production of feed lags behind the rising demands of animal husbandry.

The five-year plan targets in animal husbandry for growth of the head of communal livestock of the collective farms were exceeded. The prewar level of head of productive livestock and poultry in the collective farms was considerably exceeded: by 40% for cattle, 63% for sheep and goats, 49% for pigs, twofold for poultry. In all categories--on collective and state farms and (as private property of) collective farmers and individual farmers, workers and employees--total head of productive livestock, which was sharply reduced during wartime, was restored and in 1950 had risen 4% in comparison with 1940, while head of poultry had risen 14%. During the years of the five-year plan considerable work was carried out in the collective and state farms on the improvement of pedigreed stock in animal husbandry; the network of state pedigreed stockfarms has been expanded, as well as of state pedigree breeding farms and collective farm pedigree sections.

The technical equipment of agriculture has increased. During the five-year period agriculture was supplied with 536,000 tractors (in terms of 15-h.p. units), 93,000 grain combines including 39,000 self-propelled, 341,000 tractor plows, 254,000 tractor drills, 249,000 tractor cultivators and large number of other soil-cultivating, sowing and harvesting machines. At the same time the supply to agriculture of machines for harvesting cotton, flax and hemp, sugar beets, for making feed and mechanizing labor-consuming work in the livestock sections of collective and state farms is lagging behind. Considerable work has been carried out on the electrification of collective farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms. The capacity of rural electric power stations by the end of 1950 had increased to 2.8 times that of 1940.

Major successes were achieved in advancement of the technique of agriculture: work was launched for the introduction and assimilation of the correct field and fodder grass crop rotations on the collective and state farms; more than 90% of all the fallow land and plowland on the collective farms in 1950 was plowed by tractors; plowing with plows with coulters constituted 87% of all the tractor tillage, as against 13% in 1940; the sown acreage under spring crops on plowland and pure fallow land on the collective farms constituted in 1950 63% of the entire acreage, as against 54% in 1940; the graded-seed sown acreage under grain crops during the five-year plan increased 64% and under wheat twofold; half of all the acreage under grain crops on the collective farms in 1950 was harvested by combines.

The assignments for erosion control forest plantings are being carried out successfully. The collective farms, state farms, Machine and Tractor Stations, lumber camps and forestation centers, carrying out the Stalin plan for the transformation of nature, planted and sowed afforestation shelter belts on 1,250,000 hectares 760,000 hectares of this acreage being done in 1950.

The assignments of the five-year plan in the sphere of state farm development were fulfilled. During the five-year plan the state farms considerably extended the sown acreages. The yield of grain crops in 1950 exceeded the yield in 1940 by 16%. The mechanization of field work was basically completed on the state farms of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms. In 1950 more than 95% of the tillage, sowing and harvesting of grain crops was done by mechanical traction. By the end of 1950 there were 20% more cattle on the state farms of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms than before the war, 29% more sheep and goats, 36% more hogs. The productivity of livestock rose considerably, the average yield of milk per cow in 1950 on state farms of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms exceeding the 1940 level by 28%.

During the years of the five-year plan much work was carried out on further organizational-economic consolidation of the collective farms and on eliminating violations of the collective farm statutes; measures were carried out to improve the organization of labor and regulation of payment on the collective farms and to strengthen the permanent production brigade as the basic form of organizing collective farm labor; labor discipline was considerably strengthened and labor productivity on the collective farms increased. The indivisible funds of the collective farms by 1950 had increased to 1.6 times that of 1940.

Peasant holdings in the Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian and Moldavian Republics and the western provinces of the Ukraine and Belorussian Republics, which were occupied by the Germans, were extended great production aid by the Soviet Union in the strengthening of agricultural cooperatives, in the organization of Machine and Tractor Stations, the supply of tractors and machines and mineral fertilizers, and the granting of credits. By the end of the five-year plan collectivization of peasant holdings in these regions was in the main completed on a voluntary basis.

The development of socialist agricultural production, its high commercial output, permitted the growing needs of the population for bread, meat, milk and other food products to be satisfied and the incomes of collective farms and collective farmers to be increased. The increase in the production of grain and industrial crops and the growth of the output of animal husbandry set up a reliable raw material base for further advance of light and food industries.

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in Transport and Communications. --Railroad transport provided for the growing needs of the national economy in transportation during the years of the five-year plan. The goal for freight turnover of railroad transport fixed for 1950 was exceeded by 13%. Average daily loadings on railroads in 1950 were 12 of the 1940 level and 102% of the five-year plan target.

As a result of the introduction of advanced methods of work and of new machinery, the utilization of the technical resources was considerably improved. In 1950 the load of a freight car increased 14% over 1940 and the average weight of a freight car was increased 10% over 1940. The average daily run of a freight car was 4.6% greater than the prewar level. The turnaround time per car was accelerated during the five-year plan, but had not yet reached in 1950 the level provided for by the plan. As a result of the restoration of the national economy in areas which had suffered from the war, and of the measures taken to liquidate nonrational shipments, the average distance of the transportation of freight was reduced during the five-year plan, but the target for reduction of the distance of transportation set for 1950 was not met.

A decisive task of the postwar five-year plan was carrying out work to repair the great destruction inflicted on railroad transport by the war. The work done during the years of the five-year plan on the restoration of double tracking, bridges, stations and junctions, has ensured the necessary traffic capacity of the main railroad routes. The locomotive park has been considerably restored and replaced with new types of steam locomotives, Diesel locomotives and electric trains, as also has the car park. New railroads have been constructed, in particular in areas of the North and in Central Asia. A number of railroads in the Urals, Transcaucasus and Krivoi Rog, as well as suburban sections in the Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Kiev, Baku and Tallin networks, have been electrified. The five-year plan target for restoration and construction of railroads, bridges and stations has not, however, been met.

Cargo movement by river transport in 1950 was 26% greater than the 1940 level, but did not attain the level fixed by the five-year plan. The transport utilization of the Volga and its tributaries, as well as of Siberian and northern rivers, was improved. Utilization of the capacity of the tugboat fleet in 1950 was 30% greater than in 1940, while the utilization of the carrying capacity of the barge fleet was 43% greater. The river fleet was considerably restored and replenished. The White Sea-Baltic Canal and the Dnieper-Bug waterway were restored, as well as river ports and ship-repair undertakings.

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Cargo movement by marine transport in 1950 was 65% greater than in 1940, but the five-year plan program for marine transportation was underfulfilled. Work on the restoration of seaports and ship-repair yards was in the main completed. The capacity of the ship-repair yards and shops of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine in 1950 was more than double that of 1940 and the number of ship-raising installations was 1.6 times as great.

Freight movement by motor transport in 1950 increased 2.3 times in comparison with 1940. Sixteen thousand kilometers of hard-surface motor roads were constructed. The Moscow-Simferopol motor highway was brought into commission. The network of motor roads with improved surfaces by the end of the five-year plan was 2.5 times as large as before the war.

During years of the five-year plan the communications and radio facilities were restored and their further development ensured on the basis of new machinery. The capacity of the telephone exchanges surpassed the prewar level. The plan for construction of broadcasting stations during the five-year plan was overfulfilled 39%. The radio receiving network was increased. The plan for the restoration and laying of trunk cable line was overfulfilled by 23% during the five years. The extent for air-mail routes increased 2.3 times in comparison with 1940.

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in the Field of the National Income and State Budget.—The five-year plan target for increasing the national income was considerably exceeded.

The target of surpassing the prewar level of national income by 33% was fixed by the five-year plan. In fact, the national income in 1950 was 64% greater than in 1940, in comparable prices. The increase in the national income allowed a considerable improvement in the material situation of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, realization of large capital investment in the national economy and accumulation of the necessary state material reserves and food reserves.

Whereas in the capitalist countries more than half the national income is appropriated by the capitalist class, in the Soviet Union the whole of the national income belongs to the working people. In this connection, the working people of the U.S.S.R. received in 1950 74% of the national income to satisfy their own personal material and cultural needs, while the remaining 26% of the national income remained at the disposal of the state, the collective farms and the cooperative organizations for the expansion of socialist production and for other state and public needs.

As a result of the growth in the national income, the state budget was fulfilled year by year with an excess of income over expenditure. In the state budget expenditures the share of expenditures for financing the national economy and for social-cultural construction has steadily increased.

As a result of the growth in the national income and the successful fulfillment of the state budget, the five-year plan for capital investment in the national economy was fulfilled with an excess of 22%. Between 1946 and 1950 more than 6000 industrial plants, not counting small state, cooperative and collective farm undertakings, were restored, constructed and brought into commission.

The same causes made it possible in December, 1947, to carry out a monetary reform and abolish rationing for all foodstuffs and manufactured goods. From 1947 to 1950 price reduction of consumers' goods was carried out three times and conditions were prepared for the new price reduction introduced as of March 1, 1951. This ensured a significant increase in real wages for the workers, employees and intelligentsia and reduction of the expenditure by the peasants on the purchase of manufactured articles which were reduced in price and led to greater strengthening of the ruble, an increase in its purchasing power and an improvement in the rate of exchange of the Soviet ruble in relation to foreign currencies.

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in the Field of Increasing the Living Standards and Cultural Standard of the People.—In the Soviet Union unemployment has not and does not exist. At the end of the great patriotic war all those demobilized from the Soviet Army and Navy were fully provided with work in accordance with their qualifications and specialized knowledge. The number of workers and employees in the U.S.S.R. national economy at the end of 1950 amounted to 39,200,000 and had increased comparison with the end of 1940 by 7,700,000.

The material situation of the population of the U.S.S.R. has been improved—which has found its expression in the increase in monetary and real wages of workers and employees and in increased income of the peasants both from communal collective farming and from garden and private plots. The total sum of the income of workers and employees and of the income of the peasants in 1950 had increased 62% in comparison with 1940, in comparable prices.

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The state expenditure on cultural-welfare services for the working people increased considerably. The populace obtained at the state's expense grants and payments in social insurance of workers and employees, social security pensions, passes to sanatoriums, homes of rest and children's institutions free of charge or on favorable terms, grants to mothers with many children and to single mothers, free medical aid, free education and the raising of the qualifications of the working people at state's expense, grants to students and a number of other payments and privileges. Moreover, all workers and employees have received annual vacations with pay, of not less than two weeks duration, while the workers of a number of occupations have had longer vacations. In 1950 the populace received such above mentioned payments and privileges at the state's expense amounting to more than 120,000,000,000 rubles, that is, three times as much as in 1940.

Simultaneously with the improvement in the material situation of the people, a further flowering of culture, science and art has been achieved in the postwar period.

The number of pupils in elementary, seven-year and completed secondary schools, technical schools and other secondary academic institutions increased during the five-year plan by 8,000,000 and reached 37,000,000 in 1950; 1,298,000 persons were studying in technical schools and other secondary specialized academic institutions in 1950, as against 975,000 persons in 1940. There were 1,247,000 students in higher educational institutions in 1950, as against 812,000 in 1940.

During the five years the national economy obtained 652,000 specialists possessing higher education and 1,278,000 with secondary education. In comparison with 1940 the number of specialists working in the national economy has increased 84%.

During the past five years great discoveries and inventions have been made in our country in the various branches of science and technology. More than 6500 persons have been awarded Stalin Prizes for outstanding work, inventions and achievements in science, technology, literature and the arts during the years of the five-year plan. The network of scientific research institutions in 1950 was one and a half times as great as prewar, while the scientific staff in them had almost doubled.

The network of cultural-enlightenment institutions was restored and has surpassed the prewar dimensions. In town and village in 1950 there were 15% more clubs and public libraries than in 1940. The output of books in the country increased 84% in comparison with 1940. By the end of 1950 the number of film projectors had increased one and a half times in comparison with 1940.

A further improvement of the medical and sanatorium and preventive medicine services for the population was achieved in the postwar period. The number of hospital beds in urban sanatoriums destroyed during the war were restored. The number of doctors in the country increased 75% over 1940.

Significant successes were achieved in the development of Soviet trade. The retail turnover in state and cooperative trade considerably surpassed the level of the prewar year 1940. In 1950 more was sold in state and cooperative stores, in comparison with 1940, not counting the sale of goods manufactured by local resources: meat and meat products by 38%, fish products by 51%, butter by 59%, vegetable oil and other fats by 67%, sugar by 33%, confectionery by 34%, footwear by 39%, cotton, woolen, silk and linen materials by 47%, socks and stockings by 39%. The sale to the populace of goods of cultural and household use increased. As compared with the prewar year 1940 there was an increase in 1950 in the sale of: watches 3.3 times, radio sets sixfold, household electrical appliances 1.5 times, bicycles 2.9 times, sewing machines almost threefold, motorcycles sixteenfold; the sale of building materials in the countryside increased several times.

The volume of collective farm trade in 1950 increased considerably in comparison with 1940. Prices on the collective farm markets were reduced during the period after the abolition of rationing and the introduction of the monetary reform.

Residential construction was widely developed in the years of the postwar five-year plan. A total of more than 100,000,000 square meters of housing was constructed or restored by state undertakings, institutions and local Soviets, as well as by the populace of cities and the workers' settlements with the assistance of state credits. A part from this 2,700,000 dwellings were restored or constructed in rural localities.

TAB

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

FULL YEAR 1950

1. Fulfillment of the Industrial Output Plan.

The plan for 1950 gross industrial output was fulfilled on the whole by 102%. The annual production plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled by ministries by the following percentages:

Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy	101
Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy	100.3
Ministry of Coal	100.4
Ministry of Oil	101
Ministry of Power Plants	102
Ministry of Chemical	105
Ministry of Electrical	106
Ministry of Communications Equipment	103
Ministry of Heavy Machine Building	104
Ministry of Automobile and Tractor	102
Ministry of Machine Tools	102
Ministry of Machine and Instrument Construction	100.6
Ministry of Construction and Road-Building Machinery	103
Ministry of Transport Machine Building	102
Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building	100.1
Ministry of Building Materials	104
Ministry of Lumber and Paper	93
Ministry of Light Industry	104
Ministry of Fishing	96
Ministry of Meat and Dairy	102
Ministry of Food Industry	103
Ministry of Cotton Growing	106
Industrial Enterprises of Railroads Ministry	98
Industrial Enterprises of Public Health Ministry	104
Industrial Enterprises of Cinematography Ministry	110
Union Republic Ministries of Local Industry and	
Local Fuel	106
Producers' Cooperatives	100.8

In 1950 there was produced over and above the annual plan a considerable amount of coal, oil, gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, electric power, transformers, plate and sheet construction steel, wheels, iron pipe, iron ore, nonferrous metals, locomotives, diesels, power transformers, trucks and automobiles, ball bearings, derrick trucks, large scrapers, large and heavy machine tools, forest plantation machinery, flax combines, rubber, caustic soda, dyes and other chemicals, cement, window glass, roofing, phonographs, sewing machines, clocks and watches, cameras, cotton fiber, cotton fabrics, linen fabrics, silk fabrics, artificial silk, staple fiber, rubber footwear, meat, sausages, sugar, confectionery, canned goods, tea, alcohol, cigarettes, soap, champagne and many other kinds of manufactured goods.

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While the plan was fulfilled and overfulfilled for gross industrial output and the majority of the most important kinds of manufactured goods, certain ministries failed to fulfill the plan for some kinds of goods.

In 1950 the quality of manufactured goods was improved and the variety increased. There was considerable increase in the output of manufactured goods and foodstuffs in demand by the population. However, not all branches of industry fulfilled the quotas fixed by the state plan for variety and quality of manufactured goods. For example, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy did not fulfill the quota for certain kinds of ferrous metals, nor did the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Construction for medium-sized hydroturbines and calculating machines, the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building for farm machinery, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Lumber and Paper for logging basic types of workable timber, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry for production of better quality stockings and socks. A number of enterprises of local industry and the producers' cooperatives did not fulfill the quota for improving the quality and increasing the variety of manufactured goods.

## II. Increase in Industrial Output

Output of major industrial items in 1950 was as follows (in percentages of 1949):

Pig iron	117
Steel	117
Rolled metal	116
Rails	111
Iron piping	116
Copper	110
Zinc	117
Lead	124
Coal	111
Oil	113
Gasoline	117
Kerosene	108
Diesel fuel	156
Natural gas	107
Electric power	116
Trunk line electric locomotives	124
Trunk line freight cars	117
Trucks	130
Automobiles	141
Buses	113
Motorcycles	134
Ball bearings	135
Metallurgical equipment	112
Excavators	126
Steam turbines	190
Mobile cranes	112
Dump trucks	162
Electric motors, 100 kw. and under	120
Electric motors, over 100 kw.	120
Electric light bulbs	128
Metal-cutting machine tools (Ministry of Machine-Tool Industry)	112
Looms	126
Calculating machines	116
Tractors	123
Grain combines	159

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Tractor-drawn plows	147
Tractor-drawn seed drills	135
Tractor-drawn cultivators	137
Caustic soda	115
Calcinated soda /Soda ash/	117
Mineral fertilizers	119
Dyes	109
Synthetic rubber	118
Automobile tires	130
Lumber	105
Paper	130
Cement	126
Window glass	106
Slate	121
Roofing	118
Bricks	124
Prefabricated housing	119
Bicycles	131
Radios	122
Phonographs	108
Sewing machines	122
Clocks and watches	127
Cameras	156
Cotton fiber	116
Cotton fabrics	108
Linen fabrics	125
Woolen fabrics	103
Silk fabrics	123
Leather footwear	124
Rubber footwear	118
Socks and stockings	126
Meat	135
Sausages	140
Animal fats	107
Vegetable oil	114
Cheese	129
Sugar	123
Confectionery	123
Canned goods	133
Tea	122
Soap	111
Alcohol	106
Wines	177
Champagne	138
Beer	133
Cigarettes	116

U.S.S.R. gross industrial output in 1950 was 23% above 1949.

In 1950, in accordance with the state supply plan, the national economy received considerably more raw materials, supplies, fuel, electric power and equipment than in 1949.

The utilization of equipment in industry in 1950 underwent further improvement. Output of steel per square meter of open-hearth furnace area increased at enterprises of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. At oil refineries of the Ministry of the Oil Industry there was an increase in

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the percentage of output of light oil products. At enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry the use of coal combines and their productivity increased in 1950. Relative expenditure of fuel for the production of electric power decreased in enterprises of the Ministry of Power Plants. There was better utilization of capacity for production of caustic soda and sulphuric acid at enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and better use of equipment in the cement and brick industry of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry.

In 1950 raw materials and fuel and electric power were expended more economically in industry; losses and waste of materials decreased; labor productivity increased and the turnover of working capital was accelerated. The 1950 plan for reducing industrial production costs was fulfilled. Industrial production costs dropped 4% in comparable prices.

On the basis of the successes achieved in the development of industry and transport, the rise of labor productivity and the reduction of cost per unit of output in 1949, the government effected, as of January 1, 1950, a reduction in wholesale prices of metals, machinery and equipment, chemicals, building materials, lumber and paper, and also a reduction in electricity rates and railroad freight rates. Further reduction of unit costs made possible an additional reduction, as of July 1, 1950, in wholesale prices for materials, equipment and freight rates, for the purpose of reducing construction costs.

### III. Introduction of New Equipment in the National Economy

In line with the plan, much was accomplished in 1950 in all branches of the national economy in introducing new technology and equipment. As a result, important successes were scored in the further technical re-equipment of the national economy, in raising the level of mechanization of labor-consuming and difficult jobs and intensification of productive processes.

In 1950 our industry created more than 400 new types and makes of highly productive machinery in order to satisfy the needs of the most important branches of the national economy.

For the construction of the tremendous hydroelectric power stations and the big canals and for the further mechanization of the coal and ore-mining industry, large-capacity, highly productive one-scoop and multiple-scoop excavators and scrapers and new types of coal combines were produced, and the production of new coal and ore-loading machinery was mastered.

The machine-tool industry mastered more than 100 new designs of highly productive metal-cutting machine tools and forging presses. New kinds of tools and abrasives were produced which secure higher productivity and better quality of work.

In the automobile industry serial production of the comfortable new six-seater ZIM light cars and of the new ZIS-155 buses was mastered.

A considerable number of new makes of electrical machines, radio communication and wiring apparatus and electric vacuum units were put into production.

New farm machinery was manufactured. This makes it possible to increase further the mechanization of sowing and harvesting of grain and industrial and garden crops. These machines include new, highly productive grain combines and three-row sugar beet harvesting combines. Machines for harvesting sunflower seed, corn, rice and soy beans were improved. Sets of agricultural machines and tools were put into production, as were flax-scutching and tow-preparation machines and also machines for irrigation work. Production of cotton harvesting machines was expanded. Tractor-drawn plows put out by industry were considerably improved.

New types of equipment were put out for the oil, chemical printing, light, food and other branches of industry, construction and transport.

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New types of instruments and apparatus for automatic control and regulation of production processes and the conduct of scientific research were put into production.

Considerable work was done in 1950 to mechanize labor-consuming and arduous jobs.

In the coal industry mechanization was completed in coal breaking, delivery of the coal and underground transport was completed. The volume of mechanized work in coal handling rose 2.5 times over 1949. However, coal handling has still been insufficiently mechanized.

In the lumber industry the volume of mechanized work in the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber and Paper Industry rose 1.5 times above 1949 for felling timber and 2.3 times for taking out timber. In spite of the increased volume of mechanized work, the goals fixed by the plan were not attained in mechanization of the principal lumbering processes for the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber and Paper Industry.

Mechanization of excavation and concrete-laying in construction and of loading and unloading in railroad and water transport increased.

The further introduction and development of new highly productive technological processes continued throughout 1950.

In ferrous metallurgy there was further perfection of the technology of production of pig iron and steel and a development of the production of special forms and makes of rolled metal needed for the manufacture of new types of machines and instruments. The use of special rolled metal forms makes possible reduced expenditure of metal in machine building and construction.

In nonferrous metallurgy perfected equipment and new production technology were introduced for increased extraction of nonferrous and rare metals.

In the ore-mining and coal industry more progressive methods of extraction and refinement of ore and coal were introduced, together with the use of up-to-date types of machines. In the coal industry work was accomplished on remote-control and automatic control of underground mechanisms.

The chemical industry organized the output of mineral fertilizers in granulated form and also considerably increased the output of new, highly effective chemical poisons for combating agricultural pests. New synthetic chemicals were put into production.

In machine building there was further development and dissemination of new technological processes in foundry and press-forging operation, metal working, thermal working and welding. In 1950 twice as many metal-cutting machine tools were shifted to high-speed cutting schedules as in 1949.

In 1950 work was done in machine building on the further introduction of automatic and conveyor-assembly lines for the production of parts and assembling of units and machines, on producing various automatic and semi-automatic machine lines. The use of instruments to control the performance of technological processes was substantially increased.

In the metallurgical industry the use of automatic control over the thermal processes in the blast furnaces and open hearth furnaces was increased.

In the electric power stations work was accomplished on further introduction of automatic control of the equipment of thermal and hydro-electric power plants and also on the introduction of high-pressure steam equipment.

In light industry new, highly productive machines and automatic spinning machines were introduced; the use of extra-durable dyes and new methods of finishing which improve the quality of consumers' goods was increased.

In 1950 there was an increased number of inventions and rationalization proposals from workers and engineers and technicians--proposals directed toward improving and radically perfecting production processes. The number of inventions and rationalization proposals introduced in 1950 in the industrial enterprises alone was more than 600,000.

Along with the successes scored in 1950 in developing and introducing new technology, there was a lag in meeting the goals fixed for the conversion of various coal mines, pits, and lumber enterprises to complex mechanization and also a lag in meeting the goals for mechanization of construction work and for putting certain new kinds of equipment into production.

#### IV. Agriculture.

In 1950 new successes were scored in the further advancement of socialist agriculture, the development of communal animal husbandry of the collective and state farms and the organizational and economic consolidation of the collective farms.

According to figures of the Chief Harvest Assessment Inspection of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, a good harvest of grain, cotton and sugar beets was gathered in 1950 and also a good and satisfactory harvest of other industrial crops, vegetables and potatoes.

The gross grain harvest in 1950 was 7,600,000,000 poods. The plan for grain yields set for 1950 by the five-year plan was exceeded.

The gross harvest of cotton was 3,750,000 tons and topped the 1950 target of the five-year plan by 650,000 tons.

The gross harvest of sugar beets in 1950 exceeded the 1949 harvest by 1,200,000 tons.

Acreage of all crops in 1950 increased by 6,600,000 hectares in comparison with 1949, including an increase of 1,700,000 hectares under wheat and of more than 500,000 under cotton. Acreage of fodder crops increased considerably.

The work of sowing winter crops for the 1951 harvest has been successfully completed. The state plan for sowing winter crops was fulfilled. Autumn plowing in 1950 for the spring crops of 1951 was on a larger scale than in 1949 and was carried out on earlier schedules.

In the past year the material-technical base of agriculture has been further extended and improved.

In 1950 agriculture received more than 180,000 tractors in terms of 15-h.p. tractors, 46,000 combines, including 23,000 self-propelled combines, 82,000 trucks and over 1,700,000 hitched implements, and other agricultural machinery.

The increased mechanical equipment of agriculture in 1950 made possible an extensive increase in the degree of mechanization of farm work. In 1950 the Machine and Tractor Stations did 15% more agricultural work on the collective farms than in 1949. The use of the tractor and combine work improved considerably. More than 90% of all spring and autumn plowing on the collective farms was done by tractor power in 1950. Half of all the acreage of grain crops on the collective farms was harvested by combines. The supply of mineral fertilizers and fuel to agriculture increased in comparison with 1949.

Notable successes were scored in the development of communal collective and state farm animal husbandry.

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In the course of 1950 the building and design organizations of the ministries and departments worked to reduce cost of construction through eliminating superfluties in the plans and estimates and also through utilization in the plans of highly productive units, technological norms and production methods reflecting the accomplishments of advanced enterprises, and through economical construction decisions and reduction of the schedules of construction, improved organization of construction and assembling work, considerably increased mechanization of all kinds of work and wider application of industrial methods of construction.

VII. Expansion of Trade.

The further expansion of Soviet trade continued in 1950. In connection with the new successes in industrial and agricultural production in 1949, with the growth of labor productivity and the reduction of unit costs of output, the government effected, as of March 1, 1950, the third successive reduction in state retail prices for consumers' goods since abolition of the rationing system. The new price reduction led to a greater strengthening of the Soviet ruble, to an increase in its purchasing power and a considerable increase in the sale of goods to the public.

In the course of 1950 the public bought 30% more goods in comparable prices than in 1949 in the system of state and cooperative trade. Sale of foodstuffs increased 27% and sale of manufactured goods increased 35%. The most substantial increases in sales were registered for the following products: 49% for sausage, 29% for fish products, 47% for animal fats, 20% for sugar, 27% for confectionery, 29% for cereals and macaroni, 30% for milk and dairy products, more than 2.5 times for wines, 36% for fabrics, 33% for clothing, 40% for hosiery, 48% for leather footwear, 38% for household soap, 86% for toilet soap, 35% for perfumery products, 38% for furniture, 45% for phonographs, 26% for radios, 40% for cameras and 44% for motorcycles.

In 1950 the sale of farm products to the public at the collective farm markets, especially of meat, poultry and eggs, increased considerably in comparison with 1949. Prices continued to decline on the collective farm markets in 1950.

VIII. Increase in Number of Workers and Employees and in Labor Productivity.

The number of factory and office workers in the U.S.S.R. at the end of 1950 was 39,200,000, 2,000,000 more than at the end of 1949. The number of workers and office employees in industry, agriculture and forestry, building construction and the transport services increased during the year by 1,600,000; in educational, research and medical institutions by 300,000, and in trade and housing and public utilities by 100,000.

As in previous years, there was no unemployment in the country in 1950.

Last year 494,000 young persons graduated as skilled workers from trade, railroad, mining and factory schools and were given jobs in industry, construction and transport.

The training of new cadres was carried out in 1950 by means of individual and brigade apprenticeship and course training, and the qualifications of 7,000,000 factory and office workers were raised.

The labor productivity of industrial workers was 12% higher in 1950 than in 1949; 19% higher in the machine-building industry, 8% higher in the metallurgical industry, 10% higher in the coal industry, 9% in the oil industry and 14% in the chemical industry.

IX. Cultural Development, Public Health and Municipal Improvement.

The year 1950 was characterized by further increase in cultural development and by a rise in the cultural level of the working people.

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The number of head of communally owned livestock on the collective farms increased in 1950, according to preliminary data, as follows: cattle 10%, including 20% for cows, 28% for pigs, 13% for sheep and goats, 15% for horses. Poultry increased 44% on the collective farms.

On the state farms of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms the number of head of livestock increased in 1950 as follows: cattle 11%, including 12% for cows, 15% for pigs, 10% for sheep and goats and 14% for horses.

The total number of head of livestock in all categories of farming establishments--collective farms, state farms, those of collective farmers and those of workers and employees--was, at the end of 1950: 57,200,000 head of cattle, including 24,000,000 cows, 24,100,000 pigs, 99,000,000 sheep and goats, and 13,700,000 horses.

Carrying out the plan adopted in 1948 for erosion-control forest plantings, the collective farms, forestry farms, shelter-belt stations and state farms of the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the U.S.S.R. have planted erosion-control seedlings over a total area of 1,360,000 hectares; of this number, 750,000 hectares were planted in 1950. The 1950 annual plan for erosion-control forest plantings was overfulfilled.

#### V. Growth of Railroad, Water and Automobile Transport.

The annual plan of railroad transport freight turnover for 1950 was fulfilled 105%.

The general plan of average daily loadings in 1950 was fulfilled 108% by the railroads. Average daily loadings rose 13% in 1950 over 1949.

The turnaround time per freight car in 1950 was accelerated by 8% over 1949. However, the norm for turnaround time per car fixed for 1950 by the state plan was not reached.

Expenditures of fuel per ton-kilometer declined 5% on the railroads in 1950 by comparison with 1949.

Shipment of cargo by river transport in 1950 increased 16% over 1949, but the annual plan of river transport shipments was underfulfilled.

The plan for cargo shipments by sea transport in 1950 was fulfilled 102%. Sea-borne cargo in 1950 rose 9% over 1949.

Freight carried by automobile transport in 1950 rose 18% over 1949.

#### VI. Increase in Capital Construction in the National Economy.

The volume of state capital construction work in 1950 was 123% of the volume in 1949, including 132% in the construction of electric power stations, 116% in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, 115% in the coal and oil industry, 109% in machine building, 116% in the building materials industry, 110% in the light and food industries, 118% for the Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms, 122% in transport and 118% in housing construction.

The construction ministries and contract organizations of the industrial ministries increased the volume of building and assembling work in 1950 in comparison with 1949. The Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction increased the volume of building and assembling work 16% in 1950 in comparison with 1949, the Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction 9%, the contract organizations of the Ministry of Power Stations 31%, those of the Ministry of the Coal Industry 7%, those of the Ministry of the Oil Industry 19% and those of the Ministry of Railroads 19%.

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At the end of the year more than 37,000,000 persons attended primary, seven-year and secondary schools, technical schools, and other secondary educational establishments; the number of teachers employed in these educational establishments reached 1,600,000--80% more than in 1949.

In 1950, 1,247,000 students were attending higher educational establishments, of which there were 880 (this includes correspondence course students); the number of students had increased by 115,000 in comparison with 1949.

The number of graduates of higher educational establishments and technical colleges engaged as specialists in the national economy was 9% greater in 1950 than in 1949.

More than 21,000 scientific workers were engaged in postgraduate work in the higher educational and scientific institutions, which is almost 2000 more than the number of postgraduate students in 1949.

The volume of books published in 1950 was 21% greater than the year before.

The number of motion picture theaters, projectors and mobile cinemas in 1950 was more than 500 greater than in 1949.

In 1950 the network of hospitals, maternity hospitals and other institutions for medical treatment, as well as sanatoriums and rest homes was extended. The number of beds in hospitals and nursing homes increased by 47,000 in comparison with 1949. The number of doctors was 7% greater in 1950 than in 1949.

The output of medical appliances, instruments and laboratory equipment increased in 1950. There was a considerable increase in the output of drugs of high effectiveness.

As in previous years, considerable work was done in 1950 in constructing public utilities, improving towns and workers' settlements, laying water supply systems, developing streetcar and trolley-bus services and providing gas for homes, planting trees, paving and asphaltting city streets and squares and laying out parks, boulevards and public gardens.

#### X. Growth of National Income and Individual Incomes.

In 1950 the national income of the U.S.S.R., measured in comparable prices, increased 21%, compared with 1949.

The growth of the national income made possible a considerable rise in the living standards of workers, peasants and intellectuals, and further expansion of socialist production in town and countryside.

The higher living standard of the people of the U.S.S.R. found expression in the growth of the monetary and real wages of factory and office workers and in the higher incomes of the peasants, both from communal, collective farming and from their household plots and private husbandry.

As a result of the March 1, 1950, price reduction for all articles of general consumption, the real wages of factory and office workers increased 15% and the outlay of the peasants on purchase of manufactured goods, reduced in price, was lowered by 16%.

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To this, in 1950 as in previous years, must be added the benefits received by the public at the expense of the state in the way of allowances and grants from social insurance funds for factory and office workers; pensions from the social security fund; passes to sanatoriums, rest homes and children's institutions, free or at reduced rates; allowances to mothers of large families and mothers without support; free medical aid; free education and vocational and trade schooling; students' stipends; and other payments and privileges. Furthermore, all the 30,000,000 factory and office workers received, at the expense of the state, paid vacations of not less than two weeks, and more in the case of workers in a number of occupations. In 1950 these payments and privileges received by the public from the state amounted in value to more than 120,000,000,000 rubles.

As a result of the price reduction for articles of general consumption, the increase in the wages of factory and office workers, the increase in monetary income and income in kind for the peasants and the growth of payments and privileges from the state, the average income of the factory and office workers, the increase in monetary income and income in kind for the peasants and the growth of payments and privileges from the state, the average income of the factory and office worker of the peasant in 1951, measured in comparable prices, was 10% greater than in 1949.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT

THIRD QUARTER - 1950

1. Fulfillment of the Industrial Output Plan. --Actual gross industrial output by ministries in the second quarter of 1950 met the plan by the following percentages:

Iron and Steel . . . . .	101
Coal . . . . .	102
Oil . . . . .	104
Power Plants . . . . .	99
Chemical . . . . .	105
Electrical Equipment . . . . .	105
Communications Equipment . . . . .	102
Heavy Machine Building . . . . .	103
Automobile and Tractor . . . . .	103
Machine Tools . . . . .	103
Machine and Instrument Construction . . . . .	99
Construction and Road-Building Machinery . . . . .	101
Transport Machine Building . . . . .	102
Agricultural Machine Building . . . . .	101
Building Materials . . . . .	106
Lumber and Paper Industry . . . . .	95
Light Industry . . . . .	105
Cotton-Growing . . . . .	119
Fishing Industry . . . . .	93
Meat and Dairy Industry . . . . .	101
Food Industry . . . . .	105
Union Republic Ministries of Local Industry and Local Fuel . . . . .	107
Industrial Enterprises of Railroads Ministry . . . . .	104
Industrial Enterprises of Ministry of Public Health . . . . .	102
Industrial Enterprises of Ministry of Cinematography . . . . .	111
Producers' Cooperatives . . . . .	101

The over-all gross industrial output plan for the third quarter of 1950 was fulfilled 103%. The industrial production plan for the first nine months of 1950 was also over-fulfilled.

In the third quarter large quantities were produced over and above plan of railroad rails, transformer and dynamo steel, iron piping, iron ore, a number of non-ferrous metals, various kinds of cables, coal, oil, gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, freight cars, automobiles, ball bearings, metal-cutting machine tools, tractors, self-propelled combines, tree-planting machines, looms, caustic soda, rubber dyes and other chemicals, cement, roofing, bicycles, phonographs, sewing machines, clocks, cameras, cotton fiber, linen, woolen and silk fabrics, artificial silk, staple fiber, meat, sausages, vegetable oil, sugar, tea, wine, champagne, beer, cigarettes and many other items of manufactured goods. The plan for output of electric power for the national economy as a whole, i.e., taking into account the power stations of the industrial ministries, was over-fulfilled in the third quarter, although the Ministry of Power Plants somewhat under-fulfilled the planned quota.

While the plan was fulfilled for gross output and the majority of the principal manufactured goods, certain ministries did not fulfill the plan for individual items. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry did not fulfill the quarterly plan for the production of ammonium nitrates, the Ministry of the Electrical Industry for electric motors, the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry and the Ministry of Transport Machine Building for various kinds of turbines, the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry for mechanical loaders, the Ministry of Construction and Road-Building Machinery for excavators, and the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building for a number of agricultural machines. The Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry did not fulfill the quarterly plan for the production of metallurgical equipment and did not ensure fulfillment of the plan for types of ferrous metals.

While there was a considerable increase in the assortment and an improvement in the quality of output, planned goals for improving assortment and quality of industrial products were not reached. Thus, for example, the Ministry of Light Industry did not fulfill the plan for assortment of socks and stockings and the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry did not fulfill the production plan for top grades of butter and cheese. Nor did local industry and the producers' cooperatives completely fulfill the plan for assortment and quality of output.

2. Increase in Industrial Output. --Output of major industrial items in the third quarter of 1950 was as follows (expressed in percentages of third quarter of 1949):

Pig iron . . . . .	118
Steel . . . . .	117
Rolled metal . . . . .	114
Rails . . . . .	118
Iron piping . . . . .	114
Copper . . . . .	106
Zinc . . . . .	121
Lead . . . . .	120
Coal . . . . .	111
Oil . . . . .	112
Gasoline . . . . .	120
Kerosene . . . . .	110
Diesel fuel . . . . .	141
Natural gas . . . . .	112
Electric power . . . . .	115
Trunk-line electric locomotives . . . . .	142
Trunk-line freight cars . . . . .	111
Trucks . . . . .	130
Automobiles . . . . .	144
Buses . . . . .	138
Ball bearings . . . . .	137
Metallurgical equipment . . . . .	117
Excavators . . . . .	122
Steam turbines . . . . .	162
Mobile cranes and mechanical loaders . . . . .	110
Electric motors, 100 kw. and under . . . . .	116
Electric motors, over 100 kw. . . . .	114
Metal-cutting machines (Ministry of Machine-Tool Industry) . . . . .	114
Looms . . . . .	117
Calculating machines . . . . .	100
Tractors . . . . .	139
Grain combines . . . . .	149
Tractor-drawn plows . . . . .	150
Tractor-drawn seed drills . . . . .	179
Tractor-drawn cultivators . . . . .	174
Caustic soda . . . . .	114
Calcinated soda (soda ash) . . . . .	116
Mineral fertilizers . . . . .	126
Dyes . . . . .	135
Synthetic rubber . . . . .	116
Automobile tires . . . . .	128
Lumber . . . . .	106
Paper . . . . .	121
Cement . . . . .	124
Window glass . . . . .	107
Slate . . . . .	117
Roofing . . . . .	115
Bricks . . . . .	124
Prefabricated houses . . . . .	117
Bicycles . . . . .	133
Radios . . . . .	127
Phonographs . . . . .	105
Sewing machines . . . . .	126
Clocks and watches . . . . .	133
Cameras . . . . .	193
Cotton fiber . . . . .	156
Cotton fabrics . . . . .	102
Linen fabrics . . . . .	132
Woolen fabrics . . . . .	110
Silk fabrics . . . . .	121
Leather footwear . . . . .	125
Rubber footwear . . . . .	114
Socks and stockings . . . . .	127
Meat . . . . .	153
Sausages . . . . .	136
Animal fats . . . . .	105
Vegetable oil . . . . .	140
Sugar . . . . .	137
Confectionery . . . . .	130
Canned goods . . . . .	131

Tea . . . . .	125
Soap . . . . .	139
Cigarettes . . . . .	117
Wine . . . . .	187
Champagne . . . . .	148
Beer . . . . .	137

U.S.S.R. gross industrial output for the first nine months of 1950 was 22% above that of the same period of 1949, while gross output for the third quarter of 1950 was 24% above the third quarter of 1949.

The introduction of advanced technological processes and more perfected methods of processing, as well as the reduction of losses and wastage of materials, brought about in many branches of industry in the third quarter of 1950 a further reduction in expenditures of raw materials, supplies, fuel and electric power per unit of output.

The planned reduction of industrial production costs in the third quarter was overfulfilled. Production costs in the third quarter of 1950 were 7% lower at comparable prices.

**3. Agriculture.** --Collective farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms are completing harvesting of grain and technical crops. According to figures of the Chief Harvest Assessment Inspection of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, the 1950 gross grain harvest is as large as the 1949 harvest despite the fact that unfavorable weather conditions developed in a number of regions of the North Caucasus and in certain other regions of the country. The 1950 gross cotton harvest greatly exceeds that of 1949, and the sugar beet harvest is also larger. Other technical crops and the potato crop have also been good.

Sowing of winter crops has been carried out on earlier schedules this year. Two million three hundred thousand hectares more winter crops had been sown on Oct. 13 than by the same date in 1949. Autumn plowing is being carried out on a larger scale and shorter schedules than in 1949. On Oct. 15 the fall-plowed fallow on collective and state farms exceeded by 7,000,000 hectares the land plowed to fall fallow by the same date in 1949.

The material and technical base of agriculture is growing. Agriculture received 130,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. tractors), 33,000 combines, 16,000 of them self-propelled, 66,000 trucks, 1,300,000 tractor-drawn implements and other farm machinery in the first nine months of 1950. The level of mechanization of farm work on the collective farms rose considerably in 1949. On the collective farms 23% more grain crops were harvested by combines than in 1949.

Fulfilling the assignment of the Party and government under the three-year plan for the development of communal collective and state farm animal husbandry, the collective and state farms brought about a considerable increase in the number of head of livestock. The number of head of communal livestock on collective farms increased as follows between Oct. 1, 1949, and Oct. 1, 1950: cattle 11%, including a 19% increase in the number of cows; pigs 41%; sheep and goats 15%; and horses 17%. The number of head of poultry on the collective farms rose by 63%. The number of head of livestock on state farms of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms increased as follows between Oct. 1, 1949, and Oct. 2, 1950: cattle 15%, including a 17% increase in the number of cows; pigs 39%; sheep and goats 13%; and horses 20%.

**4. Growth of Railroad and Water Freight Transport.** --The general plan of average daily carloadings on the railroads was fulfilled 102% in the third quarter of 1950. The average daily carloadings of all freight increased 13% in the third quarter of 1950 in comparison with the third quarter of 1949.

The third quarter river freight transport plan was fulfilled 103% and the freight turnover increased 20% in comparison with the third quarter of 1949. The sea-borne cargo plan was fulfilled 97%, while freight turnover increased 7% in comparison with the third quarter of 1949.

**5. Increase in Capital Construction in the National Economy.** --Capital investments in the U.S.S.R. national economy rose considerably in 1950 in comparison with 1949. The over-all volume of capital construction work for the first nine months of 1950 was 125% of the first nine months of 1949; the iron and steel industry reached 114%, the coal industry 108%, the oil industry 130%, electric power plants 134%, machine building 111%, the building materials industry 110%, light industry and food industry 113%, M.T.S. and state farms 168%, transport 125%, and housing construction 120%.

Equipped with modern machinery, the construction industry developed further in 1950. In comparison with the first nine months of 1949 the Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction increased the volume of construction and installation work 19%, the Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction 11%, contracting organizations of the Ministry of the Coal Mining Industry 14%, the Ministry of the Oil Industry 21%, and the Ministry of Power Plants 39%.

6. Expansion of Trade. --Soviet trade continued to expand in the third quarter of 1950. Retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trade increased 33% in comparable prices in the third quarter of 1950 in comparison with the third quarter of 1949. The sale of foodstuffs in the third quarter of 1950 increased 30% in comparison with the third quarter of 1949. In particular, the sale of meat products increased 33%, animal 52%, vegetable oil 12%, fish 17%, sugar 32% and confectionery 40%.

Sales of manufactured goods increased even more than those of foodstuffs. Thirty-seven percent more manufactured goods were sold in the third quarter of 1950 than in the third quarter of 1949, with sales of cotton fabrics increased 33%, silk fabrics 39%, wool fabrics 36%, clothing 41%, knitted wear 33%, socks and stockings 48%, leather footwear 50%, laundry soap 52%, toilet soap by more than 100% and perfumes 34%. Forty percent more bicycles 50% more motorcycles, 10% more pocket and wrist watches, 40% more sewing machines and 27% more radios were sold in the third quarter of 1950 than in the third quarter of 1949.

Sales of farm products on collective farm markets also increased in comparison with 1949.

7. Increase in Number of Workers and Employees and in Labor Productivity. --The number of workers and employees in the U.S.S.R. national economy in the third quarter of 1950 was 2,400,000 more than in the third quarter of 1949. The number of workers and employees in industry, agriculture and forestry, building construction and transport increased by nearly 2,000,000, and in educational, scientific research and medical institutions by 300,000. Two hundred twenty thousand young skilled workers were graduated from trade, railroad and mining schools and sent to work in industry, building construction and transport in the third quarter.

Labor productivity in industry and building continued to increase in the third quarter of 1950. Most branches of industry fulfilled the target fixed by the state plan for increasing labor productivity in the third quarter of 1950. The labor productivity of industrial workers increased more than 12% in the third quarter in comparison with the third quarter of 1949, including 20% in machine building, 6% in the iron and steel industry and more than 8% in the coal industry. The labor productivity of construction workers increased 8% in the same period.

8. Cultural Development and Public Health. --Five hundred thousand young specialists graduated from the higher educational institutions and technical schools, including correspondence schools, in 1950, among them 236,000 engineers, technicians, agronomists, economists and other specialists for industry, construction, agriculture and state administration, and 264,000 teachers, doctors and other specialists in the fields of culture and public health. In the present school year about 800,000 students have been admitted into higher educational institutions and technical schools, including correspondence schools: 350,000 for the higher educational institutions and 450,000 for the technical schools.

Book circulation for the first nine months of 1950 increased 16% in comparison with the same period of 1949.

Five million children vacationed at Pioneer camps, children's sanatoriums and excursion bases or spent the entire summer at summer homes with kindergarten, children's home or nursery groups.

The network of sanatoriums and rest homes was considerably expanded, and about 15,000,000 persons took regular annual vacations with pay during the third quarter.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT - 1950

## SECOND QUARTER

I. The development of industry, agriculture and transport, capital construction and trade and the rise in the material and cultural standards of the people in the second quarter of 1950 are indicated by the following data:

Gross Industrial Output  
Second Quarter - 1950

Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry	104
Ministry of Coal	101
Ministry of Oil	104
Ministry of Power Plants	104
Ministry of Chemical Industry	106
Ministry of Electrical Equipment	106
Ministry of Communications Equipment	102
Ministry of Heavy Machine Building	102
Ministry of Automobile and Tractor	103
Ministry of Machine Tools	101
Ministry of Machine and Instrument Construction	101
Ministry of Construction and Road-Building Machinery	103
Ministry of Transport Machine Building	103
Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building	100
Ministry of Building Materials	108
Ministry of Lumber and Paper Industry	100
Ministry of Light Industry	107
Ministry of Fishing Industry	93
Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry	103
Ministry of Food Industry	104
Union Republic Ministries of Local Industry	
Local Fuel	107
Ministry of Industrial Enterprises of Railroads	101
Ministry of Industrial Enterprises of Public Health	105
Ministry of Industrial Enterprises of Cinematography	108
Ministry of Producers' Cooperatives	101

The over-all U.S.S.R. gross industrial output plan for the second quarter of 1950 was fulfilled 103%. The industrial production plan for the first six months of 1950 was also overfulfilled.

In the second quarter there was produced over and above plan a considerable amount of steel, non-ferrous metals, oil, coal, gasoline, kerosene, Diesel fuel, electric power, small hydroturbines, electric motors, transformers, mercury-arc rectifiers, ball bearings, freight cars, trucks and automobiles, motorcycles, automatic loaders, excavators, forest plantation machinery, grain harvesters, mineral fertilizers, caustic soda, rubber, dyes and other chemicals, cement asbestos, window glass, roofing, slate, radio sets, sewing machines, watches, cameras, cotton fabrics, linen fabrics, woolen fabrics, silk fabrics, staple fiber and artificial silk, footwear, meat, sausages, bread, confectionery, soap, spirits, wine, champagne, beer, cigarettes and many other kinds of manufactured goods.

While the plan was fulfilled for gross industrial output and the majority of the most important kinds of manufactures goods, certain ministries failed to fulfill the plan for some important kinds of goods. The Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry did not fulfill the quarterly plan for production

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of some kinds of rolled metal and iron and steel equipment, the Ministry of the Heavy Machine Building Industry for steam turbines, the Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry for certain types of metal-cutting tools, the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry for compressors and adding machines, the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building for certain kinds of agricultural machines, the Ministry of the U.S.S.R. Building Materials Industry for prefabricated houses, the Ministry of the U.S.S.R. Lumber and Paper Industry for papers, railroad ties, prefabricated houses and lumber haulage.

II. Increase in Industrial Output

Output of major industrial items in the second quarter of 1950 was as follows (expressed in percentages of second quarter of 1949):

Pig Iron	122
Steel	119
Rolled Metal	116
Rails	109
Iron Piping	112
Copper	111
Zinc	121
Lead	133
Coal	112
Oil	117
Gasoline	113
Kerosene	116
Diesel Fuel	155
Natural Gas	105
Electric Power	115
Trunk-line Electric Locomotives	135
Trunk-line Freight Cars	117
Trucks	126
Automobiles	150
Buses	132
Ball Bearings	133
Metallurgical Equipment	101
Excavators	136
Steam Turbines	169
Mobile cranes and Mechanical Loaders	180
Electric Motors, 100 kw and under	119
Electric Motors, over 100 kw	119
Metal-cutting Machine Tools (Ministry of Machine-tool Industry)	110
Looms	121
Calculating Machines	108
Tractors	116
Grain Combines	163
Tractor-drawn Plows	158
Tractor-drawn Seed Drills	195
Tractor-drawn Cultivators	185
Caustic Soda	114
Calcinated soda (Soda Ash)	119
Mineral Fertilizers	118
Dyes	100
Synthetic Rubber	120
Automobile Tires	127
Lumber	113
Paper	120
Cement	126
Window Glass	106
Slate	127
Roofing	119
Bricks	134

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Prefabricated Houses	119
Bicycles	122
Radios	128
Sewing Machines	119
Clocks and Watches	133
Cameras	129
Cotton Fabrics	102
Linen Fabrics	122
Silk Fabrics	120
Leather Footwear	123
Rubber Footwear	119
Socks and Stockings	124
Meat	156
Sausage	141
Butter	106
Vegetable Oil	105
Confectionery	122
Canned Goods	136
Tea	112
Soap	111
Alcohol	104
Cigarettes	119
Wine	168
Champagne	123
Beer	130

U.S.S.R. gross industrial output in the second quarter of 1950 was 21% above the second quarter of 1949.

The utilization of equipment in industry in the second quarter of 1950 improved in comparison with the second quarter of 1949. The output of steel per square meter of open-hearth furnace area increased at enterprises of the Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry. There was a considerable increase as compared with last year in the productivity of coal combines in mines of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, although the norms planned for 1950 have not yet been achieved. At the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry, drilling speed increased. The utilization of equipment improved in the chief branches of the chemical industry and in the lumbering and textile industries. However, the coefficient of utilization of blast furnace area laid down by the plan has not yet been achieved at enterprises of the Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry, and the planned norms for speed of prospecting drilling are not being met at enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry.

Expenditure of materials, fuel and electric power per unit of output in the second quarter of 1950 was in many branches of industry lower than in the second quarter of 1949.

The planned reduction of industrial production costs in the second quarter of 1950 was overfulfilled. Production costs in the second quarter of 1950 were 6% lower at comparable prices.

### III. Agriculture

Collective, farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms have successfully carried out the spring sowing, fulfilled the plan for sowing spring crops and reduced the time and improved the quality of spring field work. According to preliminary figures the increase in sown areas for the 1950 harvests as compared with 1949 on state, collective and private farms amounts in all to about 6,000,000 hectares. The sown areas of the most valuable grain crops—spring wheat—increased by almost 2,000,000 hectares. The sowing of cotton increased by 540,000 hectares and of flax fiber by 270,000 hectares; the sowing of sugar beet, bushy flax, hemp, soy bean and other technical crops has also increased. The sowing of spring wheat and

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technical crops has chiefly been carried out on fallow and plow land and with seeds of good quality.

In mechanization schools and courses at M.T.S. and state farms, about 70,000 combine workers, assistant combine workers and others connected with the mechanization and electrification of agriculture have been trained and retained. This year M.T.S., state farms and collective farms are approaching harvest better equipped with machinery than in 1949. By July 1, 1950, the number of grain combines had increased 20% in comparison with July 1, 1949; the number of self-propelled combines increases 3.3 times, and the number of tractor and self-propelled mowing machines 2.6 times. Moreover, agriculture received a large number of horse-drawn mowers, reapers and other harvesting machines. The park for trucks used in agriculture was enlarged 22% during the same period. Stocks of gasoline for tractors, automobiles and combines in M.T.S. and state farms have been increased one-third in comparison with last year.

Grain harvesting is under way in the collective farms and state farms of the southern districts. According to information of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Chief State Inspection Board for Determining the Harvest the wheat harvest is good in the Ukraine and Moldavia and satisfactory in some districts. In a majority of the districts of North Caucasus and the Crimea, the Volga region and the central black earth zone a satisfactory grain harvest is expected, in some districts a good harvest and in others, because of unfavorable weather conditions, a somewhat lower harvest than last year. Prospects for the harvest in the central and western areas of the country are good or satisfactory. In the Urals, Siberia and other eastern and northern areas, with a few exceptions, the condition of the crops is good. The rains which fell almost everywhere in June created favorable conditions for grain crops in the central, western, northern and eastern areas of the country, and also for crops of sugar beet, potatoes, sunflowers and other technical crops.

In the spring of 1950, collective farms, forestry stations and state farms in the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European U.S.S.R. planted and sowed more than 700,000 hectares of erosion control forest plantings, or two and one-half times more than in the spring of 1949. The 1950 plan for erosion control forest plantings has been fulfilled ahead of time.

In carrying out the decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Party Central Committee on the three-year plan for development of communal collective and state farm stock breeding for 1949-1951, the collective and state farms in the first six months of 1950 secured a considerable increase in head of stock. By the end of the first six months of 1950 the head of communal stock on collective farms had increased in comparison with the same period in 1949 as follows: cattle 15% (cows 19%), pigs 52%, sheep and goats 16% and horses 18%; fowl almost doubled in number. The head of cattle on state farms of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms increased during the same period as follows: cattle 16% (cows 17%), pigs 45%, sheep and goats 16% and horses 22%.

In the current year, in accordance with resolutions of general meetings of collective farm workers for the further advance of agriculture and strengthening of collective farm economic organization, the amalgamation of small collective farms is proceeding in a number of provinces. Thus, in Moscow Province at the beginning of the year there were more than 6000 collective farms; now, after consolidation, there are about 1700; in Leningrad Province there are now 600 collective farms instead of 2000. Consolidation of collective farms creates the necessary conditions for high productive utilization of tractors, combines, combine threshers and other complex agricultural machinery, provides an opportunity for large-scale, high-quality animal husbandry, and makes it possible to construct well-built collective farm villages, have agricultural specialists on the collective farms, and secure the all-round development of communal collective farm

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production, a rapid growth in communal income and a higher material and cultural level of collective farm life.

#### IV Growth of Railroad and Water Freight Transport

The general plan of average daily carloadings on the railroads was fulfilled 104% in the second quarter of 1950. The average daily loading of all freight increased 13% in the second quarter of 1950 in comparison with the second quarter of 1949, loadings of coal having increased 10%, oil and oil products 22%, ores 19%, ferrous metals 15%, flour 35%, sugar 34%, mineral building materials 13%, fireproof materials 11%, timber 15% and chemical and mineral fertilizers 13%.

Despite an improvement in the figures for utilization of rolling stock in comparison with the second quarter of 1949, the railroads in the second quarter of 1950 did not reach the norms laid down for freight-car turnover.

River-borne transport turnover in the second quarter of 1950 increased 15% over the second quarter of 1949. The plan for river transport turnover for the second quarter of 1950 was 99% fulfilled.

Sea-borne cargo in the second quarter of 1950 increased 14% in comparison with the second quarter of 1949. The plan for sea-borne cargo shipment in the second quarter was 105% fulfilled.

#### V. Increase in Capital Construction in the National Economy

The over-all volume of capital construction in the national economy in the second quarter of 1950 reached 131% of the second quarter of 1949; the iron and steel industry reached 127%, the coal industry 117%, the oil industry 150%, electric power plants 137%, the machine-building industry 124%, the building materials industry 125%, light industry and the food industry 140%, M.T.S. and state farms 175%, transport 132% and dwelling-house construction 126%.

In comparison with the second quarter of 1949 the Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction increased the volume of contract construction and installation work 35%, the Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction 17%, contracting organizations of the Ministry of the Coal Mining Industry 16%, the Ministry of the Oil Industry 29%, and the Ministry of Power Plants 41%.

In accordance with the government's decision work is being done by ministries and departments to reduce building costs by eliminating extravagance in planning and estimating, and also by cutting down the time taken for building, improving the organization of construction and installation work, considerably increasing the mechanization of all types of work, introducing industrial methods of construction on a large scale, furnishing construction sites with complete materials and using them economically, cutting down transport expenditure and reducing overhead and administrative expenditure, while maintaining the quotas fixed for 1950 with regard to utilizing industrial capacity and living space.

With the purpose of reducing building costs the government made an additional reduction, as of July 1, 1950, in wholesale material and equipment prices and freight tariffs.

#### VI. Expansion of Trade

After the new March 1, 1950, reduction in state retail prices for foodstuffs and manufactured consumer goods, the further development of Soviet trade continued in the second quarter of 1950. The retail turnover of state and cooperative trade in the second quarter of 1950 increased 30% at comparable prices in comparison with the second quarter of 1949.

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The sale of foodstuffs in the second quarter of 1950 increased 25% in comparison with the second quarter of 1949. In particular, the sale of meat products increased 15%, fish products 28%, butter 46%, sugar 26% and confectionery 24%.

Thirty-seven per cent more manufactured goods were sold in the second quarter of 1950 than in the second quarter of 1949. The sale of cotton fabrics increased 31%, woolen fabrics 41%, silk fabrics 31%, clothing 31%, leather footwear 45%, rubber footwear 24%, knitwear 37%, stockings and socks 45% and household soap 54%. The sale of radios in the second quarter of 1950 increased 32% in comparison with the second quarter of 1949, the sale of pocket and wrist watches 20%, and of sewing machines 27%.

The sale of agricultural product to the populace has also increased on the collective farm marked in comparison with last year and prices have been reduced.

#### VII. Increase in Number of Worker and Employees and in Labor Productivity

The number of workers and employees in the the national economy of the U.S.S.R. increased in the second quarter of 1950 by 2,400,000 as compared with the second quarter of 1949. The number of workers and employees in industry, agriculture and forestry, building construction and transport increased by 1,900,000 and in educational, scientific research and medical institutions by 300,000. A total of 189,000 qualified young workers were graduated from factory and mining schools and were assigned to work in industry, construction and transport in the second quarter of 1950.

In the second quarter of 1950 labor productivity continued to increase in industry and building. The majority of branches of industry fulfilled their planned labor productivity quota for the second quarter of 1950. The labor productivity of industrial workers increased 12% as against the second quarter of 1949, including 16% in the machine-building industry, 9% in the iron and steel industry and 11% in the coal industry. The labor productivity of building workers increased 13% in the same period.

#### VIII. Cultural Development and Public Health

In the second quarter of 1950 about 500,000 young specialists (including correspondence course students) were preparing for graduation in the final classes of higher educational institutions, technical schools and other special secondary educational institution. Twenty-five per cent more students than in 1949 graduated from seven-year and secondary schools, and also schools for young workers and rural youth. The circulation of books published in the first six months of 1950 increased more than 15% in comparison with the first six months of 1949.

In the second quarter of 1950 there was a continued expansion in the network of hospitals, medical-prophylactic and health resort institutions. Medical institutions received a considerable amount of the latest medical apparatus and equipment. There was an increase in the production of electrical apparatus, laboratory equipment and medicine. By the beginning of the second quarter there were almost one and one-half times as many doctors per hundred hospital beds as in 1940. Thus the quality of medical aid to the population which, as is known, is given in the U.S.S.R., considerably improved in comparison with the prewar period.

In the second quarter of this year about 10,000,000 more enjoyed the vacations with pay which are given annually to all workers and employees.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

## FIRST QUARTER 1950

I. Increase in Industrial Output

Output of the major industrial items in the first quarter of 1950, compared with the first quarter of 1949 (production in the first quarter of 1950 in percentage of first quarter of 1949):

Pig iron . . . . .	114
Steel . . . . .	117
Rolled metal . . . . .	118
Rails . . . . .	128
Iron tubing . . . . .	122
Copper . . . . .	119
Zinc . . . . .	124
Lead . . . . .	115
Coal . . . . .	112
Oil . . . . .	116
Gasoline . . . . .	114
Kerosene . . . . .	108
Diesel fuel . . . . .	168
Electric power . . . . .	118
Trunk-line locomotives . . . . .	114
Trunk-line electric locomotives . . . . .	111
Trunk-line freight cars . . . . .	132
Trucks . . . . .	128
Passenger automobiles . . . . .	161
Auto buses . . . . .	134
Ball bearings . . . . .	140
Metallurgical equipment . . . . .	108
Excavators . . . . .	122
Steam turbines . . . . .	3.6 times
Mobile cranes . . . . .	123
Automatic loaders . . . . .	8.2 times
Electric motors 100 kw and under . . . . .	117
Electric motors over 100 kw . . . . .	135
Metal-cutting machine tools —	
Ministry of Machine Tool Industry . . . . .	118
Spinning jennies . . . . .	200
Weaving looms . . . . .	205
Calculating machines . . . . .	141
Tractors . . . . .	101
Grain combines . . . . .	2.4 times
Tractor-drawn plows . . . . .	158
Tractor-drawn seed drills . . . . .	166
Tractor-drawn cultivators . . . . .	151
Power-driven threshers . . . . .	104
Caustic soda . . . . .	119
Calcinated soda (soda ash) . . . . .	119
Mineral fertilizers . . . . .	119
Synthetic dyes . . . . .	107
Synthetic rubber . . . . .	120
Automobile tires . . . . .	131
Lumber . . . . .	102
Paper . . . . .	123

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Cement . . . . .	128
Window glass . . . . .	106
Slate . . . . .	132
Soft roofing . . . . .	128
Prefabricated houses . . . . .	122
Bicycles . . . . .	142
Radios . . . . .	130
Phonographs . . . . .	140
Sewing machines . . . . .	116
Clocks and watches . . . . .	143
Cameras . . . . .	123
Cotton textiles . . . . .	110
Linen textiles . . . . .	122
Woolen textiles . . . . .	107
Silk textiles . . . . .	132
Leather footwear . . . . .	126
Rubber footwear . . . . .	130
Hosiery . . . . .	125
Meat . . . . .	165
Sausage . . . . .	165
Fish . . . . .	128
Butter . . . . .	116
Vegetable oil . . . . .	108
Confectionery . . . . .	124
Canned goods . . . . .	150
Tea . . . . .	118
Soap . . . . .	115
Alcohol . . . . .	103
Cigarettes . . . . .	114
Wine . . . . .	162
Champagne . . . . .	150
Beer . . . . .	105

Gross output of all U.S.S.R. industry in the first quarter of 1950 was 22% above the first quarter of 1949.

Important successes in the development of industry and transport, the increased productivity of labor and the reduction of the cost of production of goods achieved in 1949, and the considerable reserves for a further major reduction in the cost of production of goods enabled the government on Jan. 1 to reduce wholesale prices for metals, machines and equipment, chemicals, lumber materials and paper, and also to reduce rates for electric power and railway freight transport.

## II. Fulfillment of the Production Plan in Industry

The production plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled by the ministries in the first quarter of 1950 by the following percentages:

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Iron and Steel Industry . . . . .	99
Coal Industry . . . . .	99
Oil Industry . . . . .	94
Electric Power Stations . . . . .	103
Chemical Industry . . . . .	103
Electrical Equipment Industry . . . . .	105
Communications Equipment Industry . . . . .	100
Heavy Machine-Building Industry . . . . .	105
Auto and Tractor Industry . . . . .	101
Machine Tool Industry . . . . .	101
Machine and Instrument Construction Industry . . . . .	102
Construction and Road-Building Machine Industry . . . . .	101
Transport Machine-Building Industry . . . . .	98
Agricultural Machine-Building Industry . . . . .	98
Building Materials Industry . . . . .	97
Lumber and Paper Industry . . . . .	88
Light Industry . . . . .	101
Fishing Industry . . . . .	104
Meat and Dairy Industry . . . . .	94



MinistryPercentage

Food Industry . . . . .	96
Local Industry and Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics . . . . .	99
Producers' Cooperatives . . . . .	95

Along with the considerable growth of industrial output in the first quarter of 1950, individual ministries failed to fulfill the quarterly production plan. Their non-fulfillment of quotas for January is explained by the fact that a number of enterprises were not prepared for the severe winter this year.

In February and especially in March, the underfulfillment of January's plan was to a considerable extent made up.

In the first quarter of 1950 the plan for many of the major items of industrial output was overfulfilled. The Ministry of the Coal Industry, having underfulfilled its plan for gross output in subsidiary branches, overfulfilled its plan for the extraction of coal. There was produced over and above the plan a considerable amount of electric power, some types of rolled metal, a number of non-ferrous metals, steam turbines, transformers, electric bulbs, individual types of metal-working machines, cables, trucks, ball bearings, automatic cranes, spinning machines, dyes and other chemicals, rubber, soft roofing, radios, sewing machines, cotton, linen, woolen and silk textiles, alcohol, wine, champagne, cigarettes and many other kinds of manufactured goods.

### III. Agriculture.

Preparations for spring field work in the first quarter of 1950 were better than last year.

State farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and collective farms have approached the spring field work this year still better equipped with machinery than in 1949. The number of tractors in agriculture in terms of 15 h.p. tractors had increased by April 1, 1950, in comparison with April 1, 1949, by 19%; tractor plows by 20%; seed drills by 24% and cultivators by 18%. By the beginning of spring field work one and one half times more mineral fertilizers had been supplied than by spring 1949.

In mechanization schools and at courses at Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms last autumn and winter more than 450,000 tractor drivers and leaders of tractor brigades were trained and retrained, along with a large number of other workers connected with the mechanization and electrification of agriculture.

In the majority of southern districts the spring sowing was successfully completed in reduced time. The sowing of cotton, sugar beet and sunflower seeds began considerably earlier than last year and is progressing more quickly. Regions in the central belt have also begun sowing spring crops. The fertilizing and harrowing of winter crops is going on over a wide area this year. By April 15 spring crops had been sown over 5,400,000 hectares more than were sown by the same date in 1949.

In the first quarter of 1950 preparations were made for spring work on protective forestry. By April 1, 1950, forestry stations, collective farms and state farms in steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the USSR had sown and planted erosion-control forest plantings over an area of 307,000 hectares.

In accordance with the decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the three-year plan for the development of communal collective farm and state farm animal husbandry for the years 1949-1951, collective farms and state farms considerably increased the number of head of stock in the first quarter of 1950.

Communal stock on collective farms by the end of the first quarter of 1950 increased in comparison with the end of the first quarter of 1949 as follows: cattle by 18%, including cows by 24%; hogs by 65%; sheep and goats by 18%; horses by 22%. During the same period cattle on the state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR increased by 16%; hogs by 51%; sheep and goats by 16% and horses by 22%.

#### IV. Increase in the Freight Shipment by Railway and Water Freight Transport

The average daily carloadings of all freight on the railways increased in the first quarter of 1950 in comparison with the first quarter of 1949 by 13%, including coal loadings by 11%, oil and oil products by 16%, ore by 19%, ferrous metals by 14%, mineral building materials by 17%, lumber by 18%, salt by 18%, and chemical and mineral fertilizers by 14%.

The figures for utilization of rolling stock—freight-car turnaround and the speed of freight trains, while improving in comparison with the first quarter of 1949, did not, however, reach the norms laid down for the first quarter of 1950.

Sea-borne freight shipment in the first quarter of 1950 increased by 13% in comparison with the first quarter of 1949.

#### V. The Increase in Capital Construction in the National Economy

As a result of the further development of the building industry and the considerable increase in output of equipment and building materials, the overall volume of all capital construction in the national economy in the first quarter of 1950 increased by 22% in comparison with the first quarter of 1949.

The Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises increased the volume of contract construction and installation work compared with the first quarter of 1949 by 16%, the building contracting organizations of the Ministry of the Coal Industry by 19%, the Ministry of Electric Power Stations by 31%, the Ministry of Lumber and Paper Industry by 32%, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of State Farms by 43%.

The volume of capital investment in light industry and the food industry increased by 13% in comparison with the first quarter of 1949.

#### VI. Development of Trade.

In the first quarter of 1950 Soviet trade continued to expand. The population purchased 25% more goods (at comparable prices) than in the first quarter of 1949: the sale of foodstuffs increased by 19% and of manufactured goods by 35%.

The new reduction (the third) in state retail prices for foodstuffs and manufactured consumer goods enacted March 1, 1950, on the decision of the Soviet government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party, considerably increased the sale of goods in state and cooperative trade.

The daily sale of goods in March, 1950, (at comparable prices) compared with February, 1950, increased on the average by 45%. Among foodstuffs a particular increase was shown in the sale of more expensive products: meat by 51%; sausage by 61%; butter by 79%; fish by 32% and confectionery by 32%.

The sale of manufactured goods increased even more than the sale of foodstuffs. In March, 1950, their sale increased in comparison with February, 1950, as follows: cotton textiles by 78%, linen textiles by 51%, woolen textiles twofold; and leather footwear, clothing and socks and stockings more than twofold. The sale of soap increased twofold; perfumes more than twofold; radios threefold; bicycles ninefold; motorcycles sevenfold; and pocket and wrist watches fourfold.

Through the reduction of state retail prices for consumer goods, prices on the collective farm market and in cooperative trade in March, 1950, also were considerably reduced in comparison with February, 1950.

As a result of the new reduction of state retail prices and the price reduction on the collective farm market and in cooperative trade, a further considerable increase took place in the purchasing power of the ruble, and a considerable increase in the real wages of workers and employees and the income of the peasants.

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VII. Increase in the Number of Workers and Employees and Growth in Productivity of Labor

The number of factory and office workers in the national economy of the USSR increased in the first quarter of 1950 by 2,000,000 as compared with the first quarter of 1949. The number of workers and employees in industry, agriculture and forestry, building construction and the transport services increased by 1,600,000 and in educational, scientific and medical institutions by almost 300,000.

The labor productivity of industrial workers increased in the first quarter of 1950 by 13% in comparison with the first quarter of 1949: it was 17% higher in the machine-building industry, 10% higher in the metallurgical industry and 12% higher in the coal industry.

VIII. Cultural Development and Public Health.

In the first quarter of 1950 1,132,000 students, that is, 100,000 more than in the first quarter of 1949 were receiving instruction in higher educational institutions (including correspondence course students); in primary, seven-year and secondary schools, technical schools and other specialized educational institutions 36,400,000 people were receiving instruction, or more than 2,000,000 more than in the first quarter of 1949.

The number of students in the USSR in all branches of instruction amounted to more than 55,000,000 in the past year.

In the first quarter of 1950, 19,400 more scientific workers were engaged in post-graduate studies in higher educational institutions and scientific institutes.

Stalin Prizes for 1949 were awarded in March, 1950. One thousand six hundred and ten scientists, engineers, agronomists, workers in the field of literature and art and leading agriculturists were awarded Stalin Prizes by the government for outstanding work in the fields of science, invention, literature and art.

In the first quarter of 1950 there were more than 300,000 libraries of all kinds managed by state and public organizations, with a total of books numbering more than 600,000,000 copies. This does not include a large number of private libraries of intellectuals of city and country, workers and collective farmers.

In the first quarter of 1950 more than 127,000 palaces and houses of culture, clubs and reading rooms were functioning, and more than 100,000 Red corners in enterprises, institutes, educational institutions, state farms and collective farms.

The number of motion picture theaters, film projectors and mobile motion picture units in the first quarter of 1950 increased by 7,300 in comparison with the first quarter of 1949.

The mass physical culture movement is expanding rapidly. The number of organized athletes in the first quarter of 1950 increased by 43% in comparison with the first quarter of 1949 and more than doubled in comparison with 1940.

In the first quarter of 1950 there was a further expansion of hospitals, maternity homes, dispensaries and other medical and public health centers.

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## REPORT ON 1949 STATE PLAN

FULL YEAR 1949

I. Fulfillment of Production Plan for Industry

The production plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled by the ministries in 1949 as follows:

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Iron and Steel Industry	102
Coal Mining Industry	102
Oil Industry	103
Power Plants	101
Chemical Industry	104
Electrical Equipment Industry	105
Communications Equipment Industry	103
Heavy Machine-Building Industry	106
Automobile and Tractor Industry	103
Machine Tool Industry	106
Machine and Instrument Construction Industry	103
Construction and Road-Building Machinery Industry	103
Transport Machine Building	102
Agricultural Machine Building	100
U.S.S.R. Building Materials Industry	104
U.S.S.R. Lumber and Paper Industry	100
U.S.S.R. Light Industry	108
U.S.S.R. Fishing Industry	95
U.S.S.R. Meat and Dairy Industry	105
U.S.S.R. Food Industry	104
Local Industry and Local Fuel Industry of Union Republics	107
Producers' Cooperatives	106

During the past year measures were taken by the government to improve further the work of industry. As a result, the level of utilization of production capacity was raised, economy was effected in the use of raw materials, fuels and supplies, and additional internal reserves of enterprises were disclosed. This enabled the government in the course of the year to increase the plan for industrial production, originally fixed for 1949. The increased annual plan was fulfilled 103% by industry as a whole.

In 1949 a considerable quantity of industrial output was produced in excess of the plan: ferrous and non-ferrous metals, iron piping, coal, oil, gasoline, kerosene, electric power, electric motors, transformers, electric lamps, metal-cutting machine tools, automobiles, buses, trolleybuses, motorcycles, ball bearings, derrick trucks, mineral fertilizers, dyes and other

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chemicals, rubber, automobile tires, cement, window glass, soft roofing, sewing machines, cameras, cotton, linen, woolen and silk textiles, hosiery, rubber footwear, meat, vegetable fats, sugar, confectionery, canned goods, tea, cigarettes, alcohol, champagne and many other kinds of industrial products.

While the annual production plan for gross output and the majority of most important types of industrial output has been fulfilled, some ministries did not fulfill the plan for individual types of output.

## II Growth of Production of Industrial Output

The production of the most important kinds of industrial products registered the following changes in 1949 as compared with 1948 (1949 as a percentage of 1948):

Pig iron . . . . .	119
Steel . . . . .	125
Rolled metal . . . . .	127
Railroad rails . . . . .	180
Iron tubing . . . . .	131
Copper . . . . .	120
Zinc . . . . .	124
Lead . . . . .	126
Coal . . . . .	113
Oil . . . . .	114
Gasoline . . . . .	110
Kerosene . . . . .	117
Diesel fuel . . . . .	132
Natural gas . . . . .	103
Electric power . . . . .	118
Trunk line locomotives . . . . .	115
Trunk line electric locomotives . . . . .	216
Trunk line freight cars . . . . .	147
Trolleybuses . . . . .	126
Trucks . . . . .	130
Passenger automobiles . . . . .	226
Autobuses . . . . .	117
Ball bearings . . . . .	128
Metallurgical equipment . . . . .	127
Excavators . . . . .	150
Steam turbines . . . . .	172
Derrick trucks . . . . .	200
Automatic loaders . . . . .	6.6 times
Electric motors, 100 kilowatts and under . . . . .	134
Electric motors, over 100 kilowatts . . . . .	137
Metal cutting machine tools - Ministry of	
Machine Tool Industry . . . . .	119
Spinning jennies . . . . .	136
Weaving looms . . . . .	173
Calculating machines . . . . .	179
Tractors . . . . .	155
Grain combines . . . . .	201
Plows (tractor-drawn) . . . . .	155
Seed-drills (tractor-drawn) . . . . .	156
Cultivators (tractor-drawn) . . . . .	142
Complex threshers . . . . .	159
Caustic soda . . . . .	127
Calcinated soda (soda ash) . . . . .	131
Mineral fertilizers . . . . .	131
Synthetic dyes . . . . .	112
Synthetic rubber . . . . .	136
Automobile tires . . . . .	139
Timber hauling . . . . .	115
Paper . . . . .	127
Cement . . . . .	126

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window glass	119
Slate	137
Soft roofing (asphalt)	123
Bricks	132
Standard houses (prefabricated)	154
Bicycles	144
Radio receivers	165
Phonographs	163
Sewing machines	134
Clocks and watches	194
Cameras	106
Cotton textiles	122
Linen textiles	122
Woolen textiles	119
Silk textiles	128
Leather footwear	122
Rubber footwear	128
Hosiery	132
Meat	106
Sausage products	143
Fish	122
Animal fats	106
Vegetable fats	132
Sugar	123
Confectionery	127
Canned goods	135
Tea	121
Soap	170
Alcohol	125
Cigarettes	117
Wine	128
Champagne	272
Beer	139

The gross output of all U.S.S.R. industry in 1949 increased 20% in comparison with 1948, and 41% in comparison with 1940.

By the end of 1949 gross industrial output surpassed the level envisaged by the five-year plan for 1950. According to the five-year plan, volume of production of all U.S.S.R. industry in 1950 was to exceed 1940 production by 48%. In the fourth quarter of 1949 average monthly gross industrial output surpassed the 1940 level by 53%.

In the fourth quarter of 1949 the level fixed by the five-year plan for 1950 was surpassed in production of rolled metal, coal extraction (the Ministry of Coal Industry), extraction of oil and the production of a number of other major industrial products.

The state supply plan for 1949 was fulfilled. In the past year the national economy received considerably more raw material, supplies, fuel, electric power and equipment than in 1948.

The utilization of equipment in industry further improved in 1949. The average progressive norms, fixed by the state plan for 1949, for utilization of equipment in many branches of industry were fulfilled and overfulfilled.

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In enterprises of the Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry utilization of blast-furnace capacity increased 6% as compared with 1948 and 18%, compared with 1940; the extraction of steel per square meter of hearth area in the open-hearth furnaces increased 11% compared with 1948 and 24% compared with 1940.

In enterprises of the Ministry of Oil Industry the speed of oil well drilling increased 5% compared with 1948, and 33% as against 1940. The percentage of receipt of light oil products from refined crude oil increased in 1949 in comparison with 1940.

Utilization of equipment was improved in the main branches of the Chemical industry. The plan laid down for 1949 for utilization of (plant) capacity in the cement and glass works of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Building Materials Industry has been surpassed. Utilization of raw materials in the cotton, woolen and linen branches of industry of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry has improved.

At the same time, a number of branches of industry, especially the lumber and cotton textile branches, while improving in utilization of equipment in comparison with the past year, did not achieve the norms for utilization of equipment fixed by the plan for 1949. Equipment and production space can be used still more effectively in the machine building industry.

Expenditure of raw material, supplies, fuel and electric power per unit of production in 1949 was reduced in many branches of industry both in comparison with 1948 and also with planned norms.

As a result of the growth of production and improvement in the quality of industrial work, the quota for reducing production cost was increased by the government in the course of the year. The increased plan for lowering cost was overfulfilled. Cost of industrial production in 1949 measured at comparable prices was reduced 7.3% as against 1948. Industrial personnel achieved important results in releasing working capital in 1949.

Quality and variety of industrial products continued to improve in 1949. There was a better assortment of cloth, knitted and sewn goods, footwear and food products. But there are still cases when individual enterprises in light industry, the food industry, local industry and producers' co-operatives are not fulfilling the state plan for assortment and quality of industrial output.

### III. The Introduction of New Equipment in the National Economy.

Considerable successes were achieved in 1949 in accordance with the plan laid down in all branches of national economy for introducing and developing new equipment and the mechanizing of heavy and labor-consuming work.

Considerable work has been done in mechanizing heavy and labor-consuming work in industry and transport building. This is particularly true in the coal industry--cutting and hewing, hauling and delivering coal, in the mines--in the ore mining industry, drilling and hauling of ferrous and nonferrous metals, in building--in the mechanization of excavation work and work with concrete; and in the lumber industry--in the mechanization of the hauling of lumber. The mechanization of loading and unloading work in railroad and water transport has increased.

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In order to ensure further technical progress in important branches of the national economy for 1949 more than 300 important new types of highly productive machinery and mechanisms have been designed and put into belt-line production by the industry of our country.

New coal combines have been manufactured in order to mechanize heavy and labor-consuming work in the coal industry, and coal cutting, coal loading machines and powerful scraper conveyors have been perfected; to mechanize excavation work and construction work and for open-cut mining more productive trenching, single-shovel and multi-shovel excavators and powerful scrapers have been perfected; for agriculture-various new types of harvesting machines, including potato and beet harvesting combines, combines for harvesting sunflowers, flax combines, cotton and corn harvesting machines; for loading and unloading operations-various types of perfected hoisting and transporting equipment, including new types of cranes, mechanical loading machines and stacking machines.

The machine-tool-building industry has designed and put into operation new highly productive models of metal cutting, forging and stamping machines, instruments and abrasives including universal gear-milling semi-automatic machines, vertical and horizontal high-speed milling machines, a large number of new types of machine-tool aggregates and armature-slotting lathes.

For light industry better perfected automatic looms, high-speed fly frames, spinning and warping frames have been put into operation. New high productive equipment has also been turned out for the food industry.

New types of mechanical, optical and electric control-regulating apparatus were designed and put into production in order to introduce automatic processes into production and research work.

Introduction and development of new highly productive technological processes continued in 1949.

In the iron and steel industry new technological processes were used for production of pig iron and steel, and the production of new types of rolled metal was mastered. In nonferrous metallurgy new methods for working on ores and increasing the extraction on non-ferrous metals were employed. New types of hard and fire-resisting alloys, as well as alloys of non-ferrous metals were mastered.

In the oil industry the turbine method and an accelerated system of drilling oil wells was widely used, and new rationalized methods for working on and exploiting oil layers have been mastered.

In machine building advanced methods of mechanical processing of metal have been put into wider practice: high speed cutting, the processing of assembly parts and joints by the conveyor belt system, the electric spark and anode-mechanical processing of parts and instruments. The smelting of ferrous and non-ferrous metals by advanced casting methods--centrifugal and pressure--has been increased.

In 1949 work was carried out on the further automatization of production processes in metallurgy and chemistry, at electric power stations, in machine building, in the food industry and in light industry.

In railroad transport the use of electrical and Diesel traction was increased and the number of powerful improved locomotives of the latest construction was also increased; new methods of signaling and automatization are being introduced--the automatic block system, automatic train stops and automatic signals.

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In 1949 there was an increased number of inventions and rationalizing suggestions by workers, engineers and technicians aimed at the further improvement and perfection of processes of production in all branches of the national economy. The number of inventions and rationalizing suggestions introduced in 1949 in industrial enterprises alone was more than 450,000.

Side by side with the successes achieved in 1949 in the field of the development and introduction of new equipment and methods, there has been a falling off in the fulfillment of quotas laid down for the complex mechanization of coal mines, the complex mechanization of construction work, the mechanization of timber felling, and also in the use of certain new forms of equipment.

#### IV. Agriculture

The gross output of agriculture in 1949 surpassed the prewar level of 1940.

According to the statistics of the Chief State Inspection Agency for Determination of Yield under the USSR Council of Ministers, the gross harvest of grain and technical crops in 1949 increased in comparison with 1948. The gross harvest of grain crops was 7,600,000,000 poods, surpassed the prewar level of 1940 and almost reached the limits laid down by the five-year plan for 1950. The gross harvest of cotton, flax, sunflower seed and potatoes also greatly surpassed the 1940 harvest.

The sown areas of all crops harvested in 1949 increased in comparison with 1948 by 6,000,000 hectares.

The state plan for winter sowings for the 1950 harvest has been fulfilled. The land plowed in autumn for the 1950 harvest was 8,300,000 hectares more than that for 1949.

The growth of socialist industry made possible in 1949 a great increase in agricultural technical equipment. Agriculture received 150,000 15-h.p. tractors, 29,000 combines including 12,000 self-propelled, 64,000 trucks, over 1,600,000 coupling devices and other agricultural machines. In all, agriculture received in 1949 three to four times as many tractors, automobiles and agricultural machines as in 1940.

The increased supply in agricultural equipment made it possible in 1949 to raise the standard of socialist farming and to raise the level of mechanization of agricultural work.

The further advance in equipping agriculture with machinery enabled the technique of socialist agriculture to be improved in 1949 and the level of mechanization of agricultural work to be raised.

Machine and Tractor Stations in 1949 did 21% more agricultural work in collective farms than in 1948, and 19% more than in 1940. The average work of one 15-h.p. tractor in 1949 was increased and was 17% higher than that in 1940. The average work of a combine increased 18% in comparison with 1948 and surpassed that for 1940.

Collective farm peasants and state farm workers in 1949 enthusiastically carried out the decree of the Party and government on the Three-Year Plan for Development of Collective and State Farm Communal Productive Animal Husbandry (1949-1951).

About 120,000 cattle, sheep, hog and poultry farms were organized in 1949. The head of communal livestock on collective farms in 1949 increased (according to preliminary statistics):

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cattle by 21%, including cows by 27%; hogs by 78%; sheep and goats by 19% and horses by 22%. The head of poultry increased twofold. Head of livestock on state farms of the USSR Ministry of State Farms increased in 1949 as follows: cattle by 13%; hogs by 46%; sheep and goats by 12% and horses by 13%. Head of livestock personally owned by collective farmers, workers and employees also increased.

Head of communal productive livestock on collective farms in 1949 was more than in 1940: cattle by 27%; sheep and goats by 44% and hogs by 16%.

Important successes have been achieved in improving the pedigree of stock. As a result of implementation of Party and government measures for developing livestock breeding, the number of highly productive pedigreed stock has increased considerably.

On collective farms highly productive pedigreed stock at the end of 1949 constituted more than one-third of the over-all head of cattle and more than one-half of all hogs and sheep. On state farms highly productive pedigreed stock constituted almost three-quarters of the over-all head of cattle and hogs and more than four-fifths of all sheep.

The plan adopted by the Party and the government for protective forest plantings, introduction of grass crop rotation and the construction of ponds and reservoirs for ensuring high and stable harvests in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR is being successfully fulfilled.

In all, protective forest plantings have been carried out over an area of 590,000 hectares, of which more than 370,000 hectares were planted in 1949. The plan for forest plantings in 1949 was overfulfilled almost twofold by collective and state farms; 800,000 hectares of land have been prepared for future forest plantings.

#### V. Increase in Freight Turnover of Railroad, Water and Automobile Transport.

In 1949 the freight turnover of all forms of transport greatly increased in comparison with 1948.

The freight turnover of railroad transport in 1949 increased 17% in comparison with 1948 and considerably surpassed the 1940 level.

The general plan for average daily carloadings by the railroads was fulfilled 103% in 1949. The average daily loadings of all freight increased 16% in 1949 compared with 1948; loadings of coal increased 11%, coke by 17%, oil and oil products 21%, ore 22%, ferrous metals 20%, sugar 29%, mineral building materials 26%, lumber freight 24% and firewood 20%.

Indices for utilization of rolling stock--turnover time of a freight car, commercial speed, layover time for a single freight operation--improved in 1949 in comparison with 1948, but did not reach the norms set in the plan.

The expenditure of fuel per ton-kilometer was reduced on the railroads by 9% in 1949 in comparison with 1948.

The plan for freight shipments by river transport in 1949 was fulfilled 102% and the freight turnover plan was also overfulfilled. The plan for shipments of oil and oil products, coal, metal, chemical freights, salt, mineral building materials and timber cargoes in ships was overfulfilled. The plan for shipment of lumber cargoes by raft, and for shipment of ores and cement was not fulfilled. The freight shipments and the freight turnover of river transport increased 21% in 1949 in comparison with 1948. The freight turnover of river transport in 1949 surpassed the 1940 level.

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The plan for freight shipments by sea transport was fulfilled in 1949. The annual plan for freight turnover by sea transport was not fulfilled. Freight shipments by the merchant marine were increased 15% in 1949 in comparison with 1948. The freight turnover of sea transport considerably surpassed the level of 1940.

The freight turnover of automobile transport in 1949 increased 28% in comparison with 1948 and surpassed the 1940 level almost twofold. However, automobile transport has considerable reserves for increasing freight turnover, since trucks are still insufficiently used by many automobile transport establishments.

#### VI. The Increase in Capital Construction in the National Economy

The extent of all capital construction in the national economy in 1949 comprised 120% of 1948, being 122% in the coal and oil industries, 118% in the iron and steel industry, 139% for electric power plants, 110% in machine building, 112% in the building-materials industry, 121% in the food industry, 154% in Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms, 132% in transport and 126% in housing construction.

Considerable productive capacity was brought into operation in all branches of the national economy in 1949.

During the years 1946-1949, 5,200 state industrial enterprises, not counting small state and cooperative enterprises, were built, restored and put into operation.

Large-scale building industry, relying on advanced technology and permanent building cadres, was further developed.

The Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction and contract building organizations of the Ministry of the Coal Industry considerably increased the volume of contract work on building and assembling in comparison with 1948 and fulfilled the 1949 plan in volume of contract work, but did not fully meet the plan for putting productive capacity into operation.

The Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction and contract building organizations of the Ministry of Means of Communication and the Ministry of the Oil Industry, while increasing the volume of contract work in building and assembling in comparison with 1948, did not fulfill their annual plan.

As a result of the use of industrial construction methods, the supplying of construction jobs with a large quantity of construction machines and mechanisms, and better supply of materials for capital construction, the erection of industrial and public buildings and structures is being performed in shorter periods of time. At the same time, there are great opportunities at the construction sites for a further acceleration in construction and for improvement in the utilization of machinery and economizing on building materials.

#### VII. Development of Trade

Soviet trade continued to develop in 1949. On the basis of the steady development of the USSR national economy, growth of production of consumers' goods and new achievements in reducing the production cost of industrial goods, the government effected the second lowering of prices since derationing; the lowering was completed on March 1, 1949. This lowering of prices led to a further increase in sale of goods to the population.

During 1949 the population was sold 20% more goods (in comparable prices) than in 1948. The sale of food products increased 17% and the sale of manufactured goods 25%. The following products showed most considerable increase in sales: sausage products, 37%; macaroni products, 30%; confectioneries, 22%; fruits, 21%; woven goods, 67%; silks, 50%; clothing, 29%; rubber footwear, 31%; laundry soap, 41%; furniture, 32%; clocks and watches, two times; photographs, more than one and one-half times; radio sets, one and one-half times; bicycles, 33% and motorcycles, 35%, and leather footwear, 29%.

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In 1949 the population was sold more animal and vegetable fats, sugar, meat, fish, macaroni products, woolen, silk and cotton goods, footwear and many other food and manufactured products than in the prewar year of 1940.

The sale of agricultural products to the population in the collective farm markets, particularly meat, milk, butter, eggs and fruit, increased considerably in comparison with 1948 and on the whole considerably surpassed the prewar level. Prices continued to decline on collective farm markets in 1949.

#### VIII. Increase in Number of Workers and Employees and Growth in Productivity of Labor.

In 1949 the number of workers and employees in the U.S.S.R. national economy increased by 1,800,000 in comparison with 1948, surpassing the level of the prewar year of 1940 by 15%. The number of workers and employees increased by 1,400,000 in industry, agriculture, forestry, construction and transport, and by 250,000 in educational, research and medical institutions.

In 1949, as in previous years, there was no unemployment in the country.

The majority of branches of industry fulfilled the 1949 assignment for raising the labor productivity as fixed by the state plan.

Labor productivity of industrial workers in 1949 increased by 13% over 1948, including a rise of 15% in machine building, 14% in the iron and steel industry and 12% in the coal industry.

In 1949, 723,000 young skilled workers graduated from trade and railroad schools and factory trade schools and were assigned to work in industry, construction and transport. Through individual-brigade apprenticeship and course instruction 6,600,000 persons were trained as new skilled workers or received higher qualifications while on the job in 1949.

#### IX. Cultural Development, Public Health and Municipal Improvement

The Soviet people attained considerable successes in all spheres of socialist culture in 1949.

At the end of the year over 36,000,000 persons were enrolled in primary, seven-year and secondary schools, in technical schools and other specialized educational institutions, i.e., nearly 2,000,000 more than in 1948; moreover, the number of pupils in the primary, seven-year and secondary schools in 1949 exceeded the number of pupils planned for these schools in 1950 by the law on the five-year plan.

In 1949, 864 higher educational institutions were in operation. The number of students in the higher educational institutions, including correspondence students, reached 1,128,000, which exceeds the prewar number of students by 316,000. The number of students in technical schools and other secondary specialized educational institutions, including correspondence students, is 1,308,000, which exceeds the prewar figure by 333,000.

The total number of specialists who graduated from the higher educational institutions and technical schools and are employed in the national economy increased in 1949 as compared with 1948 and was 68% over the prewar year of 1940.

In 1949 the number of scientific research institutions increased one and one-half times over 1940 and the number of scientific workers in them nearly doubled.

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In 1949 hospitals were built anew or expanded to the extent of 38,000 beds, and the number of maternity beds in hospitals and maternity homes increased considerably. In 1949 the number of doctors increased by 46,000 over 1948. There was an increase in the number of rural medical centers and of village medical clinical-obstetrical centers.

Hospitals received a considerable quantity of new medical equipment and complex apparatus in 1949.

A total amount of over 72,000,000 square meters of housing space was built and restored by state enterprises, institutions and local Soviets, and also by the population with the aid of state credits, in 1946-1949. Furthermore, 2,300,000 houses have been built and restored in the rural localities over four years.

Much work was performed in 1949 in the rehabilitation and construction of municipal enterprises and the development of towns and workers' settlements. All in all for 1946-1949, 185 water-supply lines were reconstructed or built in the towns and workers' settlements, and trolley and trolleybus communications were instituted in 27 towns. Considerable work was accomplished in installing gas systems in apartments, in paving and asphaltting city streets and squares, and in building parks, boulevards and squares.

#### X. Growth of National Income and the Income of the Population.

The USSR national income, in comparable prices, increased 17% in 1949 over 1948 and was 36% higher than in the prewar year of 1940.

The growth of the national income permitted a considerable improvement in the material position of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, and the securing of a further expansion of socialist production in town and countryside.

The improvement in the material position of the population of the USSR found expression in the growth of the wages of the workers and employees and in the increase of the income of the peasants both from the social sector of the collective farms and from the garden plots and private sector. As a result of the double lowering of prices for consumers' goods, the real wages of the workers and employees went up considerably and the expenditures of the peasants for the purchase of manufactured goods declined.

Furthermore, in 1949, as in previous years, the population received, at the expense of the state, benefits and payments under the social insurance of the workers and employees, social security pensions, free passes and passes at special prices to the sanatoriums, rest homes and children's institutions, benefits for mothers of many children and single mothers, free medical aid, free instruction and improvement of qualification, stipends for students and a number of other payments and privileges. Further, all workers and employees received no less than two weeks leave paid for at the expense of the state, and the workers in a number of professions received longer leaves. In 1949 the population received these payments and privileges at the expense of the state to the sum of over 110,000,000 rubles, i. e., nearly triple the amount in

The per capita income of workers and peasants in 1949, in comparable prices, was 12% higher than in 1948 and 24% higher than in 1940. The per capita income of peasants engaged in agriculture was 14% higher in 1949, in comparable prices, than in 1948, and more than 30% higher than in 1940.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

## THIRD QUARTER 1949

I. Fulfillment of the Production Plan in Industry.

The production plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled by the ministries in the third quarter of 1949 by the following percentages:

Ministry	Percentage of fulfillment for third quarter of 1949
Iron and Steel Industry	102
Coal Industry	102
Oil Industry	105
Electric Power Stations	99.8
Chemical Industry	102
Electrical (Equipment) Industry	104
Communications Equipment Industry	103
Heavy Machine-Building Industry	107
Automobile and Tractor Industry	103
Machine Tool Industry	105
Machine and Instrument Construction Industry	100.4
Construction and Road-Building Machine Industry	99.5
Transport Machine-Building Industry	100.6
Agricultural Machine-Building Industry	98
Building Materials Industry	105
Lumber and Paper Industry	98.5
Light Industry	107
Fishing Industry	91
Meat and Dairy Industry	104
Food Industry	103
Local Industry and Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics	105
Producers' Cooperatives	104

In the third quarter of 1949, as in the first six months, the government undertook measures for further improving the organization of production, primarily the utilization of production capacity, as well as for economizing on raw materials, fuel and supplies. The enlarged plan for gross output of all U.S.S.R. industry for the third quarter of 1949 was fulfilled by 102%. In the nine months of 1949 the enlarged plan for industrial output as a whole was also overfulfilled.

In the third quarter of 1949 a considerable quantity of industrial output was produced in excess of the plans: ferrous and non-ferrous metals, tin plate, iron tubing, coal, oil, gasoline, kerosene, electric power, electric motors, transformers, electro-vacuum apparatus, electric lamps, cable, trucks, autobuses, ball bearings, tractors, mineral fertilizers, dyes and other chemicals, rubber, tires, cement, window glass, soft roofing, phonographs, sewing machines, cotton, woolen, linen and silk fabrics, hosiery, rubber footwear, meat, sausages, vegetable oil, sugar, confectionery, tea, cigarettes, champagne and many other types of industrial products.

While the production plan for industry has been overfulfilled as a whole, individual ministries have important kinds of production.

The Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building industry did not fulfill the quarterly plan for the production of metallurgical equipment and steam turbines; the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry, for light cars and bicycles; the Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry, for certain types of machine tools; the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Construction, for weaving looms, spinning jennies, compressors and calculating machines; the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry, for slate.

II. Increase in Industrial Output.—Production of the most important items of industrial output in the third quarter of 1949 registered the following changes compared with that of the third quarter of 1948 (production in the third quarter of 1949 in percentage of production in the third quarter of 1948):

Pig Iron	117
Steel	124
Rolled metal	127

On the collective and state farms and subsidiary farms 4,400,000 hectares more land had been plowed by Oct. 5, 1949 than by the same date in 1948.

The level of mechanization on the collective farms has been considerably raised. During the 1949 period which has elapsed, the Machine and Tractor Stations did 21% more agricultural work on the collective farms than in the same period of 1948. In the present year 29% more grain crops were harvested by the combines of the Machine and Tractor Stations than in 1948.

Carrying out the task set by the Part and government under the three-year plan for the development of communal collective farm productive stock raising, the collective farms are doing great work in organizing new stock farms and increasing the size of existing ones. By Oct. 1, 1949, more than 75,000 cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry farms had been organized by the collective farms.

Communal stock on the collective farms increased from Oct. 1, 1948, to Oct. 1, 1949, as follows: cattle by 20%, including 25% cows; pigs by 76% and sheep and goats by 13%. Poultry on the collective farms increased by 62%.

Productive stock on the state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. increased from Oct. 1, 1948, to Oct. 1, 1949, as follows: cattle by 17%, pigs by 56%, sheep and goats by 11%.

The collective and state farms and forestry stations of the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the U.S.S.R. have considerably overfulfilled the plan for protective forestry.

The year's plan for planting of forest shelter belts for 1949 has already been fulfilled by 102%, and forests have been planted over an area of more than 280,000 hectares; 540,000 hectares have been prepared for future tree planting. The plan for laying out forestry nurseries has been overfulfilled by 11%.

The forest shelter belt stations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Forestry organized in accordance with the decree of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are giving great assistance to the collective farms in carrying out their work on forest shelter belts and on the construction of ponds and reservoirs.

#### IV. Increase in the Freight Turnover of Railway, River and Sea Transport.

The general average hourly freight plan for railway transport for the third quarter of 1949 has been fulfilled 100.9%. The freight turnover on the railways, which in 1948 already exceeded the level of 1940, has considerably increased by comparison with the corresponding period last year.

Average daily carloadings of all types of railroad freight increased during the third quarter of 1949 in comparison with the third quarter of 1948 by 17%, including: coal loading by 12%, coke by 18%, oil and oil products by 21%, ore by 24%, ferrous metals by 23%, cement by 44%, lumber by 28%.

The average time of turnover of rail freight cars in the third quarter of 1949 improved by comparison with the third quarter of 1948 by 9%, and the speed of train traffic was increased by 7%. However, the norms set for the third quarter of 1949 were not achieved.

The expenditure of fuel per ton-kilometer on the railways in the third quarter of 1949 dropped 9% in comparison with the third quarter of 1948.

The shipment of freight by river transport increased by 16% in the third quarter of 1949 in comparison with the third quarter of 1948; the quarterly plan was 101% fulfilled.

The shipment of freight by sea transport increased by 10% in the third quarter of 1949 in comparison with the third quarter of 1948; but the quarterly plan for freight turnover was underfulfilled by 5%.

#### V. The Increase of Capital Construction in the National Economy.

The extent of all capital construction in the nine months of 1949 comprised 122% of the nine months of 1948, allocated as follows: 122% in the coal industry, 123% in the iron and steel industry, 140% in electric power stations, 112% in the machine-building industry, 117% in the building materials industry, 113% in the light and food industries and 129% in transport.

Confectionery	122
Soap	163
Cigarettes	113
Wine	128
Champagne	4.8 times
Beer	124

In the third quarter of 1949 gross output of all U.S.S.R. industry increased 17% in comparison with the third quarter of 1948; in the nine months of 1949 it increased over the corresponding period last year by 20%.

In the third quarter of 1949 considerable work was carried out in all branches of the national economy to instill advanced techniques and to further increase the level of mechanization in laborious heavy work and in the mechanization of production processes.

The utilization of equipment in industry has improved. In enterprises of the Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry utilization of blast-furnace capacity increased by 7% during the months of 1949 which have elapsed by comparison with the same period of 1948, and the extraction of steel per square meter of hearth area in the open-hearth furnaces increased by 11%.

The productivity of drilling machinery in stopes in the enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry improved in the third quarter of 1949 by comparison with the third quarter of 1948, although the rate of increase in productivity of drilling machinery is still lagging behind the plan. The speed of drilling of oil wells has increased in the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry, the utilization of the production capacity of enterprises in the main branches of the chemical industry has improved; the utilization of capacity in the glass and cement works of the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry has increased.

At the same time in a number of branches of industry, and particularly in machine building, there are great opportunities for further improvement in the utilization of equipment.

In the nine months of 1949, the expenditure of raw materials, supplies, fuel and electric power per unit of output in many branches of industry has been reduced by comparison with the planned norms, and, as a result of the economies obtained, industry has produced a considerable quantity of additional output.

During the third quarter of 1949 further improvement of the quality and variety of industrial output continued, including consumer goods. However, some enterprises of the light, food and local industries and producers' co-operatives are not yet ensuring an improvement in the variety and quality of output in accordance with the increased demands of the population.

The plan for 1949 for reducing prime costs in industrial output is being fulfilled successfully. In the course of the implementation of the plan, additional opportunities for reducing expenditure on production were brought to light. As a result of this, the government has increased the assignment for reducing prime costs in industrial output for number of ministries.

### III. Agriculture.

According to the statistics of the Chief State Inspection (Commission) for Determining the Harvest Yield Under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, the gross harvest of grain crops in 1949 is more than in 1948 and exceeds the prewar 1940 harvest. The harvest of cotton, flax, hemp and sunflower is better than last year and exceeds the prewar level. The harvest of sugar-beet is also considerably greater than last year.

Harvesting was carried out more successfully than in 1948. Before Oct. 5 this year collective, state and individual peasant farms harvested crops on 6,000,000 more hectares than by Oct. 5, 1948.

The sowing of winter crops this year has been carried out in a shorter time on an increased level of agrotechnology.

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Railroad rails	192
Iron Tubing	132
Copper	125
Zinc	131
Lead	128
Coal	114
Oil	116
Gasoline	112
Kerosene	113
Electric Power	118
Trunk line locomotives	114
Trunk line electric locomotives	271
Trunk line freight cars	148
Trolley buses	113
Trucks	128
Passenger automobiles	223
Autobuses	131
Ball bearings	131
Metallurgical equipment	108
Excavators	129
Steam turbines	147
Automatic cranes	162
Automatic loaders	8 times
Electric motors, 100 kw and under	140
Electric motors, over 100 kw	143
Metal-cutting machine tools--Ministry of Machine Tool Industry	113
Spinning jennies	147
Weaving looms	165
Calculating machines	192
Tractors	154
Grain combines	165
Plows (tractor-drawn)	145
Seed-drills (tractor-drawn)	153
Cultivators (tractor-drawn)	124
Complex threshers	135
Caustic soda	125
Calcinated soda (soda ash)	126
Mineral fertilizers	133
Synthetic rubber	133
Automobile tires	148
Timber hauling	115
Paper	122
Cement	124
Window glass	110
Slate	132
Soft roofing (asphalt)	121
Bricks	125
Standard houses (prefabricated)	152
Bicycles	150
Radio receivers	162
Phonographs	166
Sewing machines	123
Clocks and watches	185
Cotton textiles	112
Linen textiles	122
Woolen textiles	115
Silk textiles	128
Leather footwear	115
Rubber footwear	127
Hosiery	128
Meat	102
Sausage	142
Fish	131
Animal fats	102
Vegetable fats	136
Sugar	104
Canned goods	126
Tea	101

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In the nine months of 1949 considerably more excavators, cement mixers and other building machinery arrived at sites than in the same period of last year; the application of ready-made detail building parts and of prefabricated parts was extended; the organization of building and assembly was improved.

As a result of the increase in the production of building and lumber materials and of metal, the supply of the necessary materials for capital construction was improved by comparison with last year.

However, the utilization of machinery in building is lagging behind the plan, at many building sites insufficient work is done on economical use of building materials. At the present time there is still an over-expenditure of materials as compared with established norms.

#### VI. The Development of Trade.

Retail state and cooperative trade increased by 18% (in adjusted prices) in the third quarter of 1949 in comparison with the third quarter of 1948.

The sale of foodstuffs in the third quarter of 1949 increased 15% in comparison with the third quarter of 1948; the sale of sausage products increased by 60%, fish by 18%, confectionery by 40% and sugar by 14%.

The sale of non-food products has increased significantly. In the third quarter of 1949, 23% more such goods were sold than in the third quarter of 1948. In this connection the sale of woolen textiles by 13%, sewing industry products by 19%, knitted goods by 16%, hosiery by 18%, leather footwear by 31%, rubber footwear by 28%, household and toilet soap by 50%. The sale of radio sets increased by 70%, motorcycles by 20%, bicycles by 70%, watches twofold and phonographs by 57%.

The prices of agricultural products on the collective farm markets in the third quarter of the year of 1949 continued to fall, but the quantity of agricultural goods sold increased.

#### VII. The Increase in the Number of Workers and Employees and Growth in the Productivity of Labor.

The number of factory and office workers in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. increased by 2,000,000 in the third quarter of 1949 as compared with the third quarter of 1948, including an increase of 1,400,000 in industry, construction and transport.

In the third quarter of 1949, the further growth of labor productivity in industry continued and the task set by the state plan for the productivity of labor was fulfilled. In the third quarter of 1949 the labor productivity of industrial workers increased by 11% as compared with the third quarter of 1948, including increases of 16% in the machine-building industry, 12% in the iron and steel industry and 14% in the coal industry. Labor productivity also increased in building and transport. In the third quarter of 1949, 295,000 young skilled workers graduated from trade and railway schools and the factory-training schools and were assigned to work in industry, construction and transport.

#### VIII. Cultural Development, Public Health and Town Improvement.

In 1949, 450,000 young specialists graduated from higher educational institutions, technical colleges and other specialized secondary educational institutions, including correspondence schools. These comprised 219,000 engineers, technicians, agronomists, economists and other specialists for industry, construction, transport, agriculture and the government, and 232,000 teachers, doctors and other specialists in the sphere of culture and public health.

Seven hundred seventy thousand pupils have been admitted this year to the higher educational institutions, technical colleges and other secondary specialized educational institutions, including correspondence schools; of these 320,000 were admitted to the higher educational institutions and 450,000 to the technical colleges and other secondary specialized educational institutions. Hospitals have been newly built or expanded this year to accommodate 22,000 beds. The extent of capital construction in housing for nine months of 1949 comprised 120% of nine months of 1948. In towns and workers' settlements much has been done on the construction of water systems, sewers, baths, municipal transport, and on planting trees and shrubs and repaving streets and squares.

\* \* \*

The steady growth of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. continued in the third quarter of 1949.

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fulfillment of the postwar Stalinist five-year plan, achieved new successes in strengthening the economic might of the motherland and the further advancement of the welfare of the Soviet people.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

## SECOND QUARTER 1949

1. Fulfillment of Production Plans for Industry

The production plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled by the ministries in the second quarter of 1949 by the following percentages:

<u>Ministry</u>	
Iron and Steel Industry .....	109
Coal Industry .....	103
Oil Industry .....	104
Power Plants .....	102
Chemical Industry .....	104
Electric (Equipment) Industry .....	107
Communications Equipment Industry .....	103
Heavy Machine-Building Industry .....	109
Automobile and Tractor Industry .....	105
Machine Tool Industry .....	106
Machine and Instrument-Construction Industry .....	104
Construction and Road-Building Machine Industry .....	102
Transport Machine Building .....	103
Agricultural Machine Building .....	102
Building Materials Industry .....	106
Lumber and Paper Industry .....	99
Light Industry .....	109
Fishing Industry .....	85
Meat and Dairy Industry .....	99
Food Industry .....	106
Local Industry and Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics .....	105
Producers' Cooperatives .....	105

With regard to government measure for increasing the utilization of the productive potential and mobilizing industrial resources, an enlarged plan for industry was established for the second quarter.

The enlarged plan for gross output of all U.S.S.R. industry was fulfilled by 101%. The total plan for gross output was also overfulfilled for the first half of 1949.

In the second quarter of 1949 many industrial products were produced in excess of the plan, including ferrous and non-ferrous metals, coal, oil, gasoline, kerosene, electric power, freight cars, trolleybuses, automobiles, autobuses, ball bearings, electric motors, metal-cutting machine tools, textile machines, tractors, a number of agricultural machines, calcinated soda (soda ash), mineral fertilizers, dyes and other chemicals, automobile tires, paper, cement, phonographs, sewing machines, cameras, watches, cotton, linen, wool and silk fabrics, shoes, meat, sausage of various kinds, vegetable fats, confectionery, canned goods, tea, soap, alcohol, cigarettes, wine, champagne and many other products.

While the production plan for industry has been overfulfilled as a whole, individual ministries have not fulfilled the plan in respect to certain important kinds of production.

The Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry did not fulfill the quarterly plan of production for certain kinds of rolled metal; the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, certain kinds of cable; the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building, for steam turbines and metallurgical equipment; the Ministry of Machine

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and Instrument Construction, for compressors; the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building, for forestry planting machines and tractor seeders; the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry, for rubberoid.

## 2. Increase in Industrial Output

Production of the most important items of industrial output registered the following changes in the second quarter of 1949 as compared with the second quarter of 1948 (production in the second quarter of 1949 in percentage of production in the second quarter of 1948:)

Pig iron .....	120
Steel .....	127
Rollled metal .....	130
Railroad rails .....	190
Iron tubing .....	136
Copper .....	116
Zinc .....	124
Lead .....	115
Coal .....	113
Oil .....	112
Gasoline .....	111
Kerosene .....	112
Electric power .....	117
Trunk line locomotives .....	111
Trunk line electric locomotives .....	230
Trunk line freight cars .....	151
Trolleybuses .....	163
Trucks .....	138
Passenger automobiles .....	223
Autobuses .....	125
Ball bearings .....	125
Metallurgical equipment .....	123
Excavators .....	165
Steam turbines .....	206
Electric motors, 100 kw .....	
and under .....	144
over 100 kw .....	134
Metal-cutting machine tools-	
Ministry of Machine Tool Industry .....	119
Spinning frames .....	149
Looms .....	160
Tractors .....	173
Grain combines .....	200
Tractor drawn plows .....	162
Tractor drawn seeders .....	174
Tractor drawn cultivators .....	135
Complex threshers .....	182
Caustic soda .....	128
Calcinated soda (soda ash) .....	131
Mineral fertilizers-(super-phosphates,	
nitrates and potash) .....	132
Synthetic dyes .....	121
Synthetic rubber .....	135
Automobile tires .....	144
Timber hauling .....	116
Paper .....	127
Cement .....	131
Slate .....	136
Window glass .....	147
Soft roofing (asphalt) .....	125
Bricks .....	131
Standard houses (prefabricated) .....	147
Bicycles .....	148
Radio sets .....	206
Phonographs .....	170

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Sewing machines	148
Woolen textiles	199
Cameras	118
Cotton textiles	116
Linen Textiles	122
Woolen textiles	124
Silk textiles	134
Leather footwear	128
Rubber footwear	127
Hosiery	135
Meat	115
Sausage	132
Fish	127
Animal fats	106
Vegetable fats	147
Confectionery	137
Canned goods	151
Tea	140
Soap	185
Alcohol	128
Cigarettes	120
Wine	127
Champagne	453
Beer	126

In the second quarter of 1949, gross output of all U.S.S.R. industry increased 20% in comparison with the second quarter of 1948.

In June, 1949, the average hourly gross industrial output exceeded the average level of the pre-war year 1940 by 41%.

In accordance with the 1949 state plan for U.S.S.R. national economy, dissemination of advanced technology was continued through the first half of 1949 with successes in introduction of improved machines, equipment and production methods. Mechanization of labor-consuming processes was continued in industry, construction and transports. In the coal industry mechanization of coal-extracting and delivery was increased over that of the first half of 1948, as it was for the construction industry in excavation and manufacture and storing of cement, and for the transport industries in lumber-hauling, loading and unloading operations, and others.

In the first half of 1949, utilization of equipment in industry improved by comparison with the first half of 1948.

In the enterprises of the Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry utilization of blast-furnace capacity increased by 8% in comparison with the first half of 1948 and the extraction of steel per square meter of hearth area in the open-hearth furnaces increased 11% in comparison with the first half of 1948.

In comparison with the first half of 1948, fuel expenditure per kilowatt hour of electricity produced by the district electric power stations of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations decreased by 3%. Utilization of the capacity of the cement plants under the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry and utilization of equipment in the main branches of light industry improved in the second quarter of 1949 by comparison with the second quarter of 1948.

At the same time a number of branches of industry do not fully utilize existing capacity. The productivity of coal cutters in enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry and the speed of prospecting drilling in enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry have not increased sufficiently by comparison with the first half year of 1948.

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As a result of a widely developed movement among industrial workers for the output of high quality production, the quality and assortment of industrial production have improved.

The plan for reducing production costs for the first and second quarters of 1949 has been overfulfilled.

### 3. Agriculture

In agriculture spring sowing was carried out successfully. Collective farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms carried out the sowing at forced pace and assured a high quality of field work. The plan of sowing of spring crops was over-fulfilled.

The increase in sown area for the 1949 harvest in collective farms, state farms and individual peasant holdings comprises, according to preliminary data, about 6,000,000 hectares over 1948.

Area sown to the most valuable grain crop -- spring wheat -- increased by 1,600,000 hectares. The planting of potatoes has increased by 386,000 hectares, of long-fibered cotton by 183,000 hectares, of long-fibered flax by 381,000 hectares, of hemp by 94,000 hectares, of sunflowers by 280,000 hectares.

There have been considerable successes in extending the area sown to perennial and annual grasses and root fodder and ensilage crops.

This year collective farms, Machine and Tractor Station and state farms were better prepared for the harvest than in 1948. Considerably more combines, reapers, threshers and other harvesting equipment were overhauled than in 1948. Fuel for tractors and automobiles increased almost one and one-half times in comparison with last year. In mechanization schools and classes held at M.T.S. and state farms, about 60,000 combine operators, assistants, and other types of harvest workers were given training and refresher courses.

Agriculture received one and one-half times as many tractors and trucks in the first half of 1949 as in the first half of 1948, 74% more combines and almost twice as many automatic combines, 22% more mowing machines, 31% more harvesters, 2 3/4% more complex threshers, and many other harvesting machines.

In the south of the country grain crops are being harvested. According to data from the Chief State Inspection (Commission) for Determining the Harvest Yield Under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, a good harvest of grain crops has been produced, with a few exceptions, in the Ukraine, the Kuban and other areas of the North Caucasus. Prospects for the harvest of grain crops in the central and western districts of the country are good and a heavier harvest than last year is expected. In the Volga districts, where last year there was a poor harvest as a result of drought, a good harvest of winter crops was obtained this year and the spring crops are in satisfactory condition. In the Urals, in Siberia and in the other eastern and northern districts of the country the state of the crops is good.

The rain which fell almost everywhere in June created favorable conditions for the growth and development of sugar-beet, sunflower, flax and other technical crops and vegetables.

Fallow ground plowing for 1950 sowing was effected earlier than last year. By July 5, 1949, plowed fallow on collective and state farms totaled 5,000,000 hectares more than at the same time last year, with an attendant improvement in quality of work.

Machine and Tractor Stations in the first half of 1949 increased the area worked by 16,000,000 hectares over the first half of 1948. Almost two-thirds of the spring plowing and almost three-quarters of plowed fallow was done by plows with colters.

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Carrying out the State plan for the transformation of stampos and forest stampos areas of the European part of the U.S.S.R., collective and state farms and forestry stations of these areas have considerably overfulfilled the plan for autumn planting of forest shelter belts. Loading of tree seedlings and preparing the ground for future tree plantings was pursued successfully.

Collective farm peasantry and state farm workers began the three-year plan for the communal development of state and collective farm animal husbandry.

Communal stock on collective farms increased from July 1, 1948, to July 1, 1949, as follows: cattle by 20%, milk cows by 24%, pigs by 73%, sheep and goats by 11%.

Productive stock on the state farms of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms increased from July 1, 1948, to July 1, 1949, as follows: cattle by 16%, pigs by 53% and sheep and goats by 17%.

#### 4. Increase in the Freight Turnover of Railways, River and Sea Transport

The general average hourly freight plan for railway transport for the second quarter of 1949 has been 100.8% fulfilled.

Average daily carloadings of all types of railroad freight rose during the second quarter of 1949 in comparison with the second quarter of 1948 by 17%. Average daily coal loadings increased in the second quarter of 1949 over the corresponding period in 1948 by 10%, of coke by 24%, oil by 24%, ore by 17%, ferrous metals by 15%, cement by 42%, lumber by 15%.

At the same time the potentials for hastening turnover and increasing the speed of train traffic are still being insufficiently utilized. The plan for the mechanization of loading and unloading has not been fulfilled, although the level of mechanization has been raised.

The shipment of freight by river transport increased by 25% in the second quarter of 1949, in comparison with the second quarter of 1948; the quarterly plan was 107% fulfilled.

The shipment of freight by sea transport increased by 12% in the second quarter of 1949 in comparison with the second quarter of 1948, but the quarterly plan was only 97% fulfilled.

#### 5. The Increase of Capital Construction in the National Economy

On the basis of the government's instructions concerning elimination of seasonal fluctuations in capital construction, a considerably larger part of the year's plan for capital construction was fulfilled in the first half of 1949 than in previous years.

The extent of all capital construction in the first half of 1949 comprised 124% of the first of 1948, allocated as follows: 125% in the coal industry, 123% in the iron and steel industry, 137% in electric power stations, 114% in machine-building, 123% in the building materials industry, 116% in the light and food industries and 132% in transport.

The extent of capital work on housing construction in the first half of 1949 comprised 138% of the first half of 1948.

In the first half of 1949 expansion of production facilities was effected for the iron and steel, coal, chemical, machine-building, light, food, and other industries.

The Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction increased total contracted construction and installation operations for the second quarter of 1949 in comparison with the second quarter of last year, and overfulfilled the quarterly plan. The Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction, although it increased contracted construction and installations in comparison with the second quarter of 1948, nevertheless did not fulfill the quarterly plan.

#### 6. The Development of Trade

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After the new reduction in state retail prices on consumer goods in March, 1949, further expansion of Soviet trade continued. Retail state and cooperative trade in the second quarter of 1949 increased 19% (in adjusted prices) by comparison with the second quarter of 1948, when trade in foodstuffs and other mass consumption goods was already high.

The sale of foodstuffs in the second quarter of 1949 increased 15% by comparison with the second quarter of 1948, the sale of meat products increasing by 51%, of confectionery by 40% and of sugar by 17%.

The sale of non-food products has increased significantly. In the second quarter of 1949, 27% more such goods were sold than in the second quarter of 1948. The sale of woolen textiles increased by 87%, of silk textiles by 60%, of sewing industry products by 24%, of leather footwear by 28%, of radio sets by 60%, of bicycles by 55%, of motorcycles by 80% and of watches by two and one-half times.

In the second quarter of 1949 the prices on the cooperative and collective farm markets were considerably reduced by comparison with the second quarter of 1948, while the quantity of agricultural products sold increased.

7. The Increase in the Number of Workers and Employees, the Training of Specialists and Growth in Productivity of Labor.

The number of workers and employees in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in the second quarter of 1949 increased by 1,600,000 as compared with the second quarter of 1948, including an increase of more than 1,100,000 workers in industry, construction and transport, and an increase of 200,000 engaged in educational, scientific research and medical work.

In the course of the second quarter of 1949, 111,000 young qualified workers were trained in factory schools and placed in industry, construction and transport.

About 370,000 young specialists graduated from higher educational institutions, technical colleges and other specialized secondary schools in the second quarter of 1949. Moreover, about 60,000 specialists were preparing for graduation in higher and secondary specialized correspondence schools.

Most branches of industry fulfilled the state plan assignment for the second quarter of 1949 on raising the productivity of labor. Labor productivity increased 15% in the second quarter of 1949 in comparison with the second quarter of 1948: 17% in machine-building, 17% in the iron and steel industry and 13% in the coal industry.

\* \* \*

Socialist competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the plan for the fourth year of the post-war Stalin five-year plan continued to develop in the second quarter of 1949.

Further growth in production and quality indices were attained in all branches of the U.S.S.R. national economy, as was evidenced by the acceleration in working capital turnover, the above-plan decrease in production costs, the increase in labor productivity and betterment in technological-economic indices and quality of goods.

The results of the second quarter attest to great successes in the steady upsurge of the U.S.S.R. national economy and the raising of the material and cultural standards of living in the nation.

TAB

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

FIRST QUARTER 1949

1. Fulfillment of Production Plan by Industry

The production plan for gross industrial output in the first quarter of 1949 was fulfilled by the ministries by the following percentages:

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Percent of Fulfillment</u>
Metallurgical Industry	101
Coal Industry	104
Oil Industry	99
Power Stations	102
Chemical Industry	101
Electrical Equipment Industry	106
Communications Equipment Industry	103
Heavy Machine-Building Industry	103
Automobile and Tractor Industry	102
Machine Tool Industry	105
Machine and Instrument-Making Industry	104
Construction and Road-Building Machine Industry	107
Transport Machinery Industry	95
Agricultural Machinery Industry	100
Building Materials Industry	102
Timber and Paper Industry	96
Light Industry	102
Fish Industry	97
Meat and Dairy Industry	111
Food Industry	102
Local Industry and Local Fuel Industry in the Union Republics	100
Producers' Cooperatives	97

In carrying out the plan additional new reserves were revealed in industry, which enabled the government to increase the quotas under the plan for the first quarter of 1949. The increased plan for the output,, gross, of all industry of the U.S.S.R. was fulfilled by 100.2%.

In the first quarter of 1949 considerable quantities of industrial output were turned out over and above the plan, including ferrous and non-ferrous metals, coal, locomotives, freight cars and passenger cars, dumpcars, streetcars, trolleybuses, automobiles, chemical equipment, electric motors, transformers, electric light bulbs, telephone sets, radio receivers, tractors, a number of agricultural machines, caustic and calcinated soda, mineral fertilizers, dyes and other chemicals, automobile tires, window glass, cotton, linen, woolen and silk fabrics, rubber footwear, meat, animal and vegetable fats, confectionaries, alcohol, canned goods and many other kinds of industrial output.

Although the production plan for gross output of industry was over-fulfilled as a whole, individual ministries failed to fulfill the plan for certain important items of output.

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The Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry did not fulfill the quarterly plan for the production of ball-bearing tubing and tin plate; the Ministry of the Chemical Industry -- conveyor belts; the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry -- various kinds of cable; the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry -- metallurgical equipment; the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry -- certain kinds of ball-bearings; the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-Making Industry -- ring spinning frames, looms and middle-sized hydro-turbines; and the Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry -- grain harvesting combines.

## 2. Increase in Industrial Output.

The production of the most important items of industrial output registered the following changes in the first quarter of 1949 as compared with the first quarter of 1948 (production in the first quarter of 1949 in percentage of production in the first quarter of 1948):

Pig iron	122
Steel	127
Rolled metal	128
Railway rails	159
Iron tubing	134
Copper	114
Zinc	112
Lead	129
Coal	112
Oil	110
Benzine	109
Kerosene	109
Natural gas	114
Electric power	115
Trunkline locomotives	120
Trunkline electric locomotives	180
Trunkline freight cars	150
Trolleybuses	137
Trucks	148
Passenger Automobiles	220
Autobuses	112
Ball bearings	121
Metallurgical equipment	159
Excavators	196
Steam turbines	218
Electric motors, 100 kw. and under	139
Electric motors, over 100 kw.	134
Metal-cutting machine tools--Ministry of Machine Tool Industry	125
Ring spinning frames	120
Looms	125
Tractors	181
Agricultural machines	171
Grain harvesting combines	170
Tractor-drawn plows	179
Tractor-drawn seed drills	197
Tractor-drawn cultivators	157
Complex threshers	256
Bicycles	139
Radio sets	177
Watches	244
Cameras	111
Caustic soda	131
Calcinated soda	139
Mineral fertilizers (superphosphates, nitrates and potash)	141
Synthetic dyes	128
Synthetic rubber	146
Automobile tires	140
Timber hauling	117

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Paper	137
Cement	135
Slate	131
Window Glass	124
Soft roofings	126
Cotton textiles	122
Linen textiles	127
Woolen textiles	133
Silk textiles	125
Leather footwear	134
Rubber footwear	132
Hosiery	148
Meat	117
Sausage	121
Fish	105
Animal fat	124
Vegetable fat	151
Confectionaries	134
Ten	133
Canned foods	180
Soap	182
Alcohol	208

Gross output of the industry of the U.S.S.R. as a whole in the first quarter of 1949 increased by 23% as compared with the first quarter of 1948.

### 3. Agriculture.

In agriculture the preparations for the Spring field work were carried out successfully in the first quarter of 1949.

The collective and state farms finished in the main the gathering of grain crop seed for the Spring sowing. Up to April 1 on the collective and state farms more technical crop seeds have been gathered than in the same period of 1948 as follows: long-fibered flax, 37%; hemp, 51%; sunflower seed, 22% and potato, 46%. In connection with the mass development of the crop rotation, the collective and state farms as of April 1 had prepared for the Spring sowing 67% more perennial grass seeds than on the same date in 1948. Seventy-three percent more annual grass seeds had been gathered.

The Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms had repaired by April 1, 90% more tractors, 14% more tractor-drawn plows, 16% more tractor-drawn seed drills and 21% more cultivators than at the same date of last year.

The Machine and Tractor Stations of the Moscow, Leningrad, Kaliningrad, Kuybyshev and Ivanovo Provinces, Khabarovsk Territory, the Ukraine, Uzbek, Georgian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, Kirgiz and Tadzhik Republics fulfilled ahead of schedule the plan for Autumn-Winter repair of tractors.

In the southern regions of the country the Spring Field work-sowing of Spring crops, fertilizing and harrowing of Winter crops-is advancing successfully. By April 10, 2,300,000 hectares more Spring crops had been sown than by the same date in 1948.

Preparations for the Spring work in planting shelter belts were carried out in the first quarter of 1949. In accordance with the 1949 plan, the Ministry of Agriculture by April 1 had organized 64 shelter belt stations and 32 tree nurseries. The Ministry of Forestry had organized 54 shelter belt stations and 97 nurseries and the Ministry of State Farms had organized 112 nurseries.

Agriculture received for the Spring field work of 1949, 1.7 times as many tractors, 2.3 times as many tractor-drawn seed drills and 2.2 times as many tractor-drawn plows than by the Spring of 1948, and much other soil-cultivating and sowing machinery of perfected design. Twenty-four percent more fuel has been procured for the Spring field work than in 1948 and one and one-half times as much mineral fertilizer.

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A livestock census was taken in early 1949. The results of the census showed that in 1948, despite the drought in the majority of the Volga regions, the state of animal husbandry continued to improve.

The growth of the number of productive livestock in 1948 is characterized by the following data: (number of livestock January 1, 1949, in percent of January 1, 1948):

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>
For U.S.S.R. as a whole	109	155	111
On state farms and other state establishments	123	137	111
On collective farms	123	175	116
Privately owned by collective farmers	104	165	104
Privately owned by workers and employees	105	210	114

In 1948 the number of horses on collective farms increased by 16% and in state establishments by 7%.

Together with the increase in the number of head in 1948 productivity of the livestock was raised, its state of nourishment improved and the average yield of milk per cow and cut of wool per sheep increased.

There was a further growth in the number of livestock during the first quarter of 1949.

#### 4. Increase in Freight Haulage by Rail and Water Transport.

The general plan of average daily carloadings on the railroads was fulfilled by 102% in the first quarter of 1949.

The average daily carloadings of all types of freight on the railroads during the first quarter of 1949 increased by 16.5% in comparison with the first quarter of 1948. The average daily carloadings of ferrous metals increased by 17%, ore by 17%, oil by 13%, coal by 9.5%, coke by 16%, grain by 10%, flour by 37%, timber by 31% and cement by 55%.

However, in the first quarter of 1949 the railroads did not make use of all reserves for over-fulfilling the plan. The established norm of loading-to-loading time of freight cars was not attained by railway transport, commercial speed continued below the norm.

Freight carriage by seagoing ships increased by 9% in the first quarter of 1949 by comparison with the first quarter of 1948; seagoing transport fulfilled the quarterly plan for freight carriage by 104%.

#### 5. Increase in Capital Development in the National Economy.

The volume of all capital development in the first quarter of 1949 amounted to 136% of the first quarter of 1948, including 123% in the coal industry, 129% in the metallurgical industry, 141% at electric power stations, 126% in the machine-building industry, 140% in the building materials industry, 127% in the light and food industries, 137% in transport and 140% in housing construction.

In the first quarter of 1949 the ministries and departments continued the work, launched in 1948, on the instructions of the government, to liquidate the scattering of monetary and material resources and also manpower over many construction sites and jobs and to concentrate these resources on the most important construction jobs first in line for completion.

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5. Increase in Capital Development in the National Economy

The volume of all capital development in the first quarter of 1949 amounted to 136% of the first quarter of 1948, including 123% in the coal industry, 129% in the metallurgical industry, 141% at electric power stations, 126% in the machine-building industry, 140% in the building materials industry, 127% in the light and food industries, 137% in transport and 140% in housing construction.

In the first quarter of 1949 the ministries and departments continued the work, launched in 1948, on the instructions of the government, to liquidate the scattering of monetary and material resources and also manpower over many construction sites and jobs and to concentrate these resources on the most important construction jobs first in line for completion.

6. Expansion of Trade.

In the first quarter of 1949 the further expansion of Soviet trade continued. Twenty-two percent more goods (in comparable prices) were sold to the population than in the first quarter of 1948, when, following the currency reform and abolition of rationing, the level of sales of food and non-food products was already high. Sales of food products in the first quarter of 1949 increased by 15% as compared with the first quarter of 1948 and sales of non-food products increased by 38%.

In carrying out the currency reform and abolition of the rationing system at the end of 1947, the high prices of commercial trade were abolished and uniform reduced state retail prices for consumers' goods were established. This was the first stage of the reduction of prices on consumers' goods. The reduction of prices at the first stage led to reducing the cost of consumers' goods in state retail trade by at least 57,000,000,000 rubles in the course of a year.

The reduction of prices for goods in state retail trade had to cause and actually did cause a similar reduction of prices on the collective farm and cooperative market. Since the proportion of collective farm and cooperative goods in the total mass of goods sold to the population in the course of a year amounts to about 33%, lowering of prices on goods in collective farm and cooperative trade led to a reduction of at least 29,000,000,000 rubles in the cost of these foods.

Therefore, the population gained about 86,000,000,000 rubles in all in the course of the year from the reduction of retail prices in all sectors.

In connection with the further advance of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., the increase in production of consumers' goods and new achievements in reducing the cost of production of the output, it became necessary during the second half of 1948 to carry out a new lowering of prices, partially begun in 1948, was completed March 1. This was the second stage of the lowering of prices on consumers' goods.

The new price reduction will lead to a further reduction in price of consumers' goods in the state sector of retail trade by at least 48,000,000,000 rubles in a year's time.

Taking into account the fact that the new lowering of prices in the state sector of retail trade will cause an immediate and basically similar reduction of prices in the cooperative and collective farm sector, it should be admitted that the population will gain no less than 23,000,000,000 rubles additionally from the new lowering of prices on collective farm and cooperative goods.

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Therefore, the population will gain about 71,000,000,000 rubles in all during the course of a year from the new lowering of prices in all sectors of retail trade at the present second stage.

This means that as a result of the new lowering of prices the purchasing power of the ruble will again rise considerably; the exchange value of the ruble will improve in comparison with the exchange value of foreign currencies; there will again be an increase in the real wages of the workers and intelligentsia and a considerable new reduction in the expenditures of the peasants for the purchase of manufactured goods.

The new reduction of state retail prices on consumers' goods beginning March 1 has evoked a considerable increase in sales of food and non-food goods in state and cooperative trade.

In March, 1949, average daily sales were higher than in February, 1949, as follows: Meat products, 23%; animal and vegetable fats, 22%; sugar, 7%; fish products, 16%; woolen textiles, 38%; silk textiles, 36%; leather footwear, 54%; hosiery, 63%; tobacco products, 11%; clothing, 51%.

Sales of radio sets more than doubled in March, 1949, as compared with February, 1949; sales of gramophones increased five times; bicycles, five times; motorcycles, three times and pocket and wrist watches nearly four times.

In connection with the new lowering of state retail prices on consumers' goods, the prices on the collective farm and cooperative market have also dropped with a simultaneous increase in the amount of goods brought to the collective farm market.

7. Increase in the Number of Workers and Employees and Growth of the Productivity of Labor.

The number of workers and employees in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in the first quarter of 1949 increased by 1,400,000 as compared with the first quarter of 1948, including 900,000 in industry, construction, scientific research and medical institutions.

The productivity of labor of the industrial workers in the first quarter of 1949 increased by 15% as compared with the first quarter of 1948, including 12% in the machine building industry, 16% in the metallurgical industry and 11% in the coal industry.

In the first quarter of 1949, 152,000 young skilled workers finished the industrial training schools and were put to work in industry, construction and transport.

8. Education and Public Health

In the first quarter of 1949, 734,000 students were enrolled in 808 higher educational institutions of the U.S.S.R. The number of correspondence students reached 298,000. The total number of students increased by 68,000, or 7%, in comparison with the first quarter of 1948.

In the first quarter of 1949, over 220,000 primary, seven-year and secondary schools and technicums were functioning with a total enrollment of 34,500,000 pupils, or 2,200,000 more than in the first quarter of 1948.

Over 1,300,000 teachers were employed in these educational institutions.

The number of doctors and middle medical personnel serving the population free of charge reached 950,000 in the first quarter of 1949.

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There was a further steady advancement of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in the first quarter of 1949.

The outset of 1949 was marked by a wide movement to accelerate the turnover of working capital and by a new upsurge of socialist competition for the further improvement of technical-economic indices and quality of output in all branches of the national economy, for utilization of all internal reserves and the experience of advanced enterprises for the swift and continual increase of output.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

FULL YEAR 1948

I. Fulfillment of Production Plan in Industry

The 1948 production plan with respect to gross industrial output was fulfilled by the Ministries as follows:

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Percentage of Fulfillment</u>
Metallurgical Industry	111
Coal Industry	101
Oil Industry	108
Electric Power Plants	103
Chemical Industry	116
Electrical Industry	115
Means of Communications Industry	106
Heavy Machine Building	107
Auto and Tractor Industry	115
Machine Tool Construction	108
Machine and Instrument Construction	109
Construction and Road Machinery Building	126
Transport Machine Building	113
Agricultural Machine Building	105
Building Material Industry of the U.S.S.R.	112
Lumber and Paper Industry of the U.S.S.R.	111
Light Industry of the U.S.S.R.	106
Fishing Industry of the U.S.S.R.	100
Meat and Dairy Industry of the U.S.S.R.	100
Food Industry of the U.S.S.R.	108
Delicatessen Industry of the U.S.S.R.	104
Local Industry and Local Fuel	
Industry of the Union Republics	105
Producers' Cooperatives	101

The 1948 plan for gross output of all industry of the U.S.S.R. was fulfilled 106%. The plan of the first three years of the five-year plan for the gross output of all industry of the U.S.S.R. has been fulfilled for 1946, 1947 and 1948 by 103%.

In 1948 a considerable quantity of industrial products was turned out in excess of the plan, including ferrous and non-ferrous metals, coal, gasoline and benzine, electric power, Diesel engines, oil engines, electric motors, ball bearings, metal cutting machine tools, excavating machines, turbine drills, pumps, compressors, locomotives, passenger cars, electric saws, log frames, trolley-buses, autobuses, stone-loading machines, motor rollers, concrete mixers, a number of agricultural machines, telegraph apparatus, radio relay installations, automatic hosiery machines, caustic and calcinated soda, mineral fertilizers, dyes and other chemicals, rubber, automobile tires, paper, veneer, matches, slate, window glass, soft roofing, cotton, wool, linen and silk fabrics, vegetable and animal fats, alcohol and many other kinds of industrial products.

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New highly productive kinds of machines, mechanisms, apparatus and instruments, and also advanced technological and production processes have been successfully mastered and introduced in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. during the past year.

While the production plan was overfulfilled as regards gross output of industry as a whole and the majority of most important kinds of industrial products in kind, individual Ministries underfulfilled the plan for certain important kinds of products.

The Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry did not fulfill the annual plan of production of steel cable; the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry, of light automobiles; the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building, of steam turbines and metallurgical cranes; the Ministry of Transport Machine Building, of Diesel locomotives; the Ministry of Machine Tool Construction, of certain kinds of machine tools; the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Construction, of chemical equipment and textile machinery; the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building, of tractor sowers and cultivators; the Ministry of the Electrical Industry, of trunk line electric locomotives and certain types of electric generators; the Ministry of the Lumber and Paper Industry of the U.S.S.R., of railway ties.

## II. Growth of the Production of Industrial Products.

The production of the most important kinds of industrial products in 1948 altered as follows in comparison with 1947.

### 1948 in % of 1947

Pig iron	122
Steel	128
Rolled metals	128
Railroad rails	134
Iron pipe	139
Copper	120
Zinc	136
Lead	102
Coal	114
Oil	113
Benzine and gasoline	112
Kerosene	117
Natural gas	110
Electric power	116
Trunk line locomotives	153
Trunk line freight cars	145
Trolleybuses	174
Trucks	143
Light automobiles	210
Autobuses	142
Ball bearings	128
Metallurgical equipment	194
Excavators	284
Steam turbines	117
Electric motors (below 100kw.)	159
Electric motors (above 100 kw.)	153
Metal cutting machine tools	124
including special and aggregate tools	142
Spinning machines	205
Weaving machines	178
Tractors	204

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Agricultural machines	199
Grain combines	5.1 times
Tractor plows	224
Tractor sowers	211
Tractor cultivators	131
Threshers	267
Caustic soda	125
Calcinated soda	144
Mineral fertilizers	143
Synthetic dyes	135
Synthetic rubber	179
Automobile tires	138
Haulage of timber	133
Paper	120
Cement	137
Slate	135
Window glass	120
Roofing materials	119
Bricks	156
Cotton fabric	124
Wool fabric	128
Leather footwear	123
Rubber footwear	137
Hose	144
Meat	125
Fish	102
Animal fats	137
Vegetable fats	133
Sugar	170
Soap	145
Alcohol	150

In 1948 the gross output of all industry of the U.S.S.R. increased 27% in comparison with 1947 and exceeded the pre-war level of 1940 by 18%.

In 1948 the state plan of supply was fulfilled and the providing of the national economy with raw materials, materials, fuel, electric power and equipment considerably improved.

In 1948 many branches of industry fulfilled and over fulfilled the progressive technico-economic standards established by the state plan for utilization of equipment, raw materials, fuel and material. In a number of branches of industry the standards of utilization of equipment in 1948 were higher than in the pre-war year of 1940. In the enterprises of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, utilization of the blast-furnace capacity increased 13% in comparison with 1940, and extraction of steel per square meter of the hearth area of open-hearth furnaces increased 12% in comparison with pre-war.

In the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry the speed of operational drilling of oil wells increased 28% in comparison with 1940. The utilization of the capacity of the cement plants of the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the U.S.S.R. improved by comparison with pre-war. The expenditure of fuel per kilowatt-hour of electricity by the district (raion) electric-power stations of the Ministry of Electric Power Plants decreased 5% in comparison with 1940.

At the same time a number of branches of industry do not fully utilize existing capacity. The coal industry has not attained the standard set in the state plan for utilization of cutting machinery. The oil industry has not attained the speed of prospecting drilling established by the state plan. The textile industry did not fulfill the plan for production of basic equipment.

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In 1948 there was a wide-scale development of the new patriotic movement for mobilization of internal reserves, for rendering the enterprises profitable, for accumulations in excess of plan. The 1948 plan for reducing the cost of production of industrial output was overfulfilled. Total economies above plan, due to the reduced production cost of industrial output, amounted to over 6,000,000 rubles in 1948.

III. The Upurge in Agriculture.

Considerable new successes were achieved in agriculture in 1948 on the basis of realization of the decisions of the February plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

In spite of unfavorable weather conditions in the majority of the Volga regions, the gross harvest of grain crops for the U.S.S.R. as a whole amounted to over 7,000,000 pods and, accordingly, was little short of the level of the pre-war year of 1940, while the average yield of grain crops per hectare exceeded the pre-war level.

The increase in sown areas harvested in 1948 was 13,800,000 hectares, including 10,000,000 hectares of grain crops.

The state plan of winter sowing for the harvest of 1949 was overfulfilled. In 1948 the area sown winter crops for the harvest of 1949 was nearly 3,000,000 hectares greater than in 1947. The area plowed in 1948 for the harvest of 1949 was 17,000,000 hectares greater than in 1947.

In 1948 the Machine and Tractor Stations carried out agricultural work in the collective farms 23% in excess of 1947. The amount of work per tractor increased in comparison with 1947, and was 13% above 1940.

In 1948 the tempo of development of socialized animal husbandry in the collective farms was accelerated. Stock increased considerably and a serious rise in the productivity of animal husbandry was achieved. On Jan. 1, 1949, head of stock in the collective farms had increased as follows in comparison with Jan. 1, 1948: cattle, 23%; hogs, 75%; sheep and goats, 16%; horses, 15%.

Head of stock in the personal possession of collective farmers, workers, and employees also increased.

Preparing to carry out a large volume of work to introduce the herbi-ferous crop rotation system of agriculture, and fulfilling the Decree of the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the collective farms, state farms and forestry stations of the steppe and forest-steppe zone of the European part of the U.S.S.R. accomplished considerable work in the autumn of 1948 in planting tree shelter belts, in 1949, in preparing the soil for planting tree shelter belts, in gathering tree and bush seed, the planting of tree nurseries and the introduction of herbi-ferous crop rotation.

Tree shelter belts were planted on a total area of 199,000 hectares; the soil was prepared for the planting of trees in 1949 on 270,000 hectares; 1,869,000,000 young trees were raised in the tree nurseries and over 2,800 ponds and reservoirs were built by the collective farms in 1948 in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the U.S.S.R.

The supplying of agriculture with fuel, mineral fertilizers and machines considerably increased. Last year agriculture received three times as many tractors, twice as many automobiles and twice as many agricultural machines from the state as in the pre-war year of 1940.

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IV. Growth in the Freight Turnover of Railway, Water and Automobile Transport.

The freight turnover of railway transport in 1948 increased 27% over 1947 and exceeded the level of the pre-war year of 1940. Average daily carloadings increased 19.3% in 1948 as compared with 1947. Average daily carloadings of ferrous metals increased 23% over 1947; ores, 19%; coke, 17%; oil, 16%; coal, 7%; grain, 31%; flour, 59%; salt, 14%; lumber, 36%; cement, 33%. The total plan for average daily carloadings in railway transport in 1948 was fulfilled 104%.

While the work of railroad transport improved in 1948, the railroads did not utilize all the existing internal reserves. The average turnaround time per freight car in 1948 was higher than the established norm, mainly because of protracted stops of freight cars for loading and unloading.

The shipment of freight by river transport in 1948 increased 29% in comparison with 1947; the annual plan for freight shipments by river transport was fulfilled 104%.

The shipment of freight by ocean transport in 1948 increased 11% in comparison with 1947; the annual plan for freight shipments by ocean transport was fulfilled 100%.

The freight turnover of automobile transport in 1948 increased 23% in comparison with 1947 and was nearly 1-1/2 times the level of the pre-war year of 1940.

V. Growth of Capital Construction Work in the National Economy.

In 1948 the volume of all capital construction work was 123% of the volume in 1947 - 129% in the coal industry, 131% in the metallurgical industry, 120% for electric power stations, 115% in machine building, 132% in the light and food industries, 111% in transport and 136% in housing construction.

About 4,000 state industrial enterprises were built, restored and put into operation in 1946, 1947 and 1948.

During 1948 the Ministries and departments carried out work to concentrate material and financial resources and also manpower primarily on construction jobs in process of completion. However, certain construction jobs were not completed in the periods set by the state plan.

In the three years of the post-war five-year plan about 51,000,000 square meters of floor space have been built and restored in the towns and workers' settlements by state enterprises, institutions and local soviets and also by the population with the aid of state credits. In the rural areas more than 1,600,000 houses were built and restored in 1946, 1947 and 1948.

VI. The Development of Trade Turnover.

On the basis of the development of Soviet trade after derationing, the sale of food products and manufactured goods in state and cooperative retail trade in 1948 increased considerably in comparison with 1947 - the sale of bread, by 56%; of sugar, two-fold; of confectionery, by 45%; of cotton fabric, by 56%; of silk fabric, by 29%; of footwear, by 45%.

The trade network was considerably expanded in 1948. During the year 35,000 stores and stalls were newly opened by state and cooperative organizations.

The quantity of agricultural products sold at the collective farm markets increased considerably over 1947 and greatly exceeded the pre-war level. The sale of meat, dairy products and vegetables particularly increased.

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During the two years which have elapsed since the Government's decision on the development of cooperative trade in the towns, the prices on the cooperative market declined threefold, and the prices on the collective farm market declined more than fourfold in the same period.

#### VII. The Increase in the Purchasing Power of the Ruble and in Real Wages.

Simultaneously with the carrying out of the currency reform and abolition of rationing of food and manufactured goods at the end of 1947, the high commercial trade prices were abolished and unified reduced state retail prices were introduced for food and manufactured goods.

In connection with the general upsurge of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. and the increase in the production of consumer goods, the second stage in the reduction of state retail prices on a number of goods was carried out in April of 1948, and a further reduction of the prices of certain goods was made at the end of 1948.

The purchasing power of the ruble doubled as a result of the reduction of state retail prices for foodstuffs and manufactured goods and the reduction of prices which followed in cooperative trade and on the collective farm market.

Due to this, and also in connection with the increase in money wages, the real wages of the workers and employees more than doubled in 1948, by comparison with 1947.

#### VIII. The Increase in the Number of Workers and Employees and Growth of the Productivity of Labor.

The number of workers and employees in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1948 increased by 2,000,000 in comparison with 1947, exceeding the level of the pre-war year of 1940 by 10%.

The majority of branches of industry fulfilled the state plan assignment for increasing the productivity of labor in 1948. The productivity of labor of the workers in industry increased 15% in 1948 over 1947, and exceeded the pre-war level.

In 1948 the wage fund of the workers and employees increased 10% in comparison with 1947, the wage fund of the workers in industry increased 15% and the wage fund of workers in construction increased 24%.

In 1948 1,000,000 young skilled workers were produced from the industrial and railway schools and the factory - plant vocational schools, and were sent to work in industry, construction and transportation.

2,300,000 new skilled workers were trained in 1948 and 3,800,000 persons in production improved their qualifications through individual-brigade apprenticeship and training courses.

#### IX. Cultural Construction, Public Health, and Public Utilities.

The year 1948 was marked by a further development of cultural construction and a rise in the cultural level of the working people.

In 1948 the number of pupils in the primary, the seven-year and the secondary schools increased more than 2,000,000 over 1947.

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The number of students in higher educational institutions reached 734,000, which exceeds by 26% the number in 1940. Furthermore, 270,000 students are studying in correspondence schools of higher education. In 1948, 122,000 persons graduated from the higher educational institutions; this output of young specialists exceeds by 20,000 the output of the pre-war year of 1940.

The number of students in the technical and other specialized secondary schools reached 1,094,000, which exceeds by 33% the number in 1940. The technical and other specialized secondary schools graduated 252,000 persons in 1948, i. e., 44,000 more than in 1940.

The total number of specialists who graduated from higher educational institutions and technicians and are employed in the national economy was 55% greater in 1948 than in the pre-war year of 1940.

The network of medical institutions, sanatoria and rest homes increased in 1948. The number of beds in the hospitals increased by 27,000 by comparison with 1947 and the number of accommodations in the sanatoria and rest homes increased by 28,000. The number of physicians increased by 24,000 in 1948 as compared with 1947.

In three years of the post-war five-year plan water mains and water main systems have been reconstructed or built anew in 151 towns and workers' settlements, streetcar lines in 15 cities, trolleybus lines in five cities; gas has been installed in 195,000 apartments and much work has been done to provide greenery in the cities.

#### X. Rehabilitation of the Economy in the Occupied Areas

In 1948 capital construction work to the sum of 20,000,000,000 rubles was carried out in the occupied areas, not counting non-centralized capital investments.

The gross output of the industry of the formerly occupied areas in 1948 increased 41% in comparison with 1947, the smelting of pig iron by 41%, the smelting of steel by 66%, the production of rolled steel by 65%, the production of electric power by 31%, the production of cement by 49%, the production of sugar by 75% and the output of coal in the Donbas by 21%.

In the areas liberated from German occupation housing totalling about 8,000,000 square meters of floor space was built or reconstructed in 1948, and more than 3000,000 houses were built or reconstructed in rural localities.

#### XI. Growth of Industrial Output in the Union Republics

The gross output of industry in the Union republics in 1948 altered as follows in comparison with 1947:

<u>Republic</u>	<u>1948 in % of 1947</u>
R.S.F.S.R.	126
Ukrainian S.S.R.	143
Belorussian S.S.R.	144
Uzbek S.S.R.	113
Kazakh S.S.R.	110
Georgian S.S.R.	116
Azerbaijani S.S.R.	113
Lithuanian S.S.R.	134
Moldavian S.S.R.	138
Latvian S.S.R.	141
Kirghiz S.S.R.	115
Tadjik S.S.R.	120
Armenian S.S.R.	122
Turkmen S.S.R.	95
Estonian S.S.R.	135
Karelo-Finnish S.S.R.	141

The production of industrial goods in 1948 increased in all the Union republics except the Turkmenian S.S.R., where the basic industrial center

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the city of Ashkhabad, suffered from an earthquake in the autumn of 1948.

The pre-war level of the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. was overtaken and surpassed in 1948 - the third, decisive year of the post-war Stalinist five-year plan.

The currency reform and abolition of rationing carried out at the end of 1947 created favorable conditions for an acceleration of the further upsurge of the entire national economy of the U.S.S.R.

As a result of the powerful nation-wide socialist competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the plan of the post-war five-year plan, the state plan of 1948 was successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled and the necessary conditions were created for a further growth of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. and a rise in the material and cultural standard of living of the people.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT -- 1948

## THIRD QUARTER

I.

The work of industry, agriculture, and transport, the volume of capital construction work, and the retail goods turn-over was fulfilled in the third quarter of 1948 by the ministries in percentages as follows:

	<u>Percent of fulfillment of Plan for third quarter of 1948</u>
Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry	113
Ministry of the Coal Industry of the Western Areas	103
Ministry of the Coal Industry of the Eastern Areas	101
Ministry of the Oil Industry of the Southern and Western Areas	106
Ministry of the Oil Industry of the Eastern Areas	112
Ministry of Power Stations	101
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	115
Ministry of the Electrical Industry	117
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry	103
Ministry of the Heavy Machine Building Industry	109
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry	113
Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry	108
Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Making Industry	110
Ministry of Building and Road Building Machinery Industry	119
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry	119
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry	103
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR	112
Ministry of the Textile Industry of the USSR	107
Ministry of the Timber, Pulp, and Paper Industry of the USSR	109
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the Western Areas of the USSR	102
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the Eastern Areas	85
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	91
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR	109
Ministry of the Grocery Supplies Industry of the USSR	107

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II Increase in Production

The plan for the third quarter of 1948 for the gross output of the whole industry of the U.S.R. was exceeded by 7 percent. The target set by the annual plan of 1948 for the gross output of industry for 9 months was exceeded by 6 percent. In 9 months of 1948, the gross industrial output exceeded the average level of the pre-war year of 1940 by 14 percent, including 26 percent excess in September.

1948 third quarter percentages as  
compared with third quarter per-  
centages of 1947

Pig Iron	115
Steel	125
Rolled Metal	126
Railway Rails	119
Coal	114
Oil	108
Petrol	107
Kerosene	118
Natural Gas	103
Electric Power	115
Powerful locomotives	138
Large Freight Cars	167
Trolley Busses	298
Lorries	143
Passenger Cars	192
Auto Busses	117
Equipment for the Iron and Steel Industry	206
Electric Motors of over 100 kilowatt	135
Metal Cutting Lathes	118
Textile Looms	208
Agricultural Machines	209
Tractors	194
Combines	441
Mineral Fertilizers (superphosphate Nitrium and potassium salts)	143
Synthetic Dyes	135
Synthetic Rubber	199
Automobile Tires	127
Industrial Timber	115
Paper	119
Cement	131
Bricks	146
Cotton Fabrics	118
Woolen Fabrics	126
Leather Footwear	123
Meat	95
Animal Fats	118
Vegetable Oils	107
Soap	136

The total gross output of the coal industry in the third quarter of 1948 grew 23 percent, as compared with the third quarter of 1947. The target set for the third quarter of 1948 as regards reduction of production costs was topped. The total above-plan economy, achieved through reduction of production costs of manufactured goods in 9 months of 1948, amounted to over 4 billion rubles.

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III Agriculture

In 1948 the areas sown to all agricultural crops grew considerably. The increase of the sown area in 1948 amounted to 13,300,000 hectares, as compared with 1947. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed in the majority of the districts along the Volga, the harvest of grain crops, on the whole, in the USSR was considerably greater than last year. The gross output of the grain crops in 1948 reached the level of the pre-war year of 1940, while the harvest yield per hectare sown to grain crops exceeded the pre-war level.

The harvesting of crops this year was carried out more successfully than last year. By Oct. 10 of this year grain crops were harvested from an area 10 million hectares larger than by the same date last year. The sowing of winter crops and autumn plowing also proceeded better than last year. By Oct. 10, 1948, 3 million hectares more were sown to winter crops than last year by the same date, while the area of plowed soil was 10,600,000 hectares larger than that plowed by the same date last year.

Livestock breeding on the collective farms greatly improved. The total number of cattle on the collective farms by Sept. 1 of this year increased in percentage, as compared with Sept. 1, 1947, as follows: Large horned cattle--22 percent; hogs--71 percent; sheep and goats--15 percent; horses--11 percent. The number of cattle belonging to individual collective farmers also increased.

IV Growth of Railways and Waterways

Transport of goods by rail and inland waterways: The average daily loading on railways in the third quarter of 1948 amounted to 115 percent, as compared with the third quarter of 1947. The over-all plan for average daily loading on railways in the third quarter was fulfilled 99 percent. The shipment of goods by inland waterways in the third quarter of 1948 increased 27 percent, as compared with the third quarter of 1947, and the quarterly plan was exceeded by 7 percent.

V Growth of Capital Construction

The growth of capital construction work in the national economy: The volume of all capital construction work in the 9 months of 1948 in the entire national economy constituted 126 percent, as compared with 9 months of 1947. The volume of capital construction work in the coal industry amounted to 127 percent; in the iron and steel industry--126 percent, in the power stations --- 117 percent; in machine building --- 111 percent; in the light and food industries --- 130 percent; in transport --- 113 percent; and in housing 144 percent.

Extension of the goods turn-over: In the course of the third quarter of 1948, Soviet trade continued to develop further. In the third quarter of 1948 the sales of foodstuffs and manufactured goods in State and cooperative retail trade considerably increased. In the third quarter of 1948 sales, as compared with those of the third quarter of 1947, increased in percentage as follows: bread 56 percent; fish products 20 percent; sugar 92 percent; confectioneries 41 percent; cotton fabrics 55 percent; woolen fabrics 41 percent; silk fabrics 24 percent; leather footwear 28 percent. The sales of agricultural produce on the markets grew considerably, as compared with the second quarter of 1948, and exceeded the pre-war level by 22 percent.

Throughout the third quarter of 1948 prices at cooperative stores and on the markets were steadily falling. Prices in cooperative stores in the towns dropped 13 percent in the third quarter of 1948, as compared with the price level of the second quarter of 1948, while prices on the markets, in the course of the same period, dropped 24 percent.

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As a result of the rich harvest of potatoes and vegetables, deliveries of these foodstuffs to industrial centers considerably increased. By Oct. 1, 1948, supplying agencies delivered 58 percent more potatoes and 90 percent more vegetables than in the corresponding period of last year.

The increase in the number of workers and office employees and the growth of labor productivity: In the third quarter of 1948, the total number of workers and office employees employed in the national economy grew by 2,400,000, as compared with the third quarter of 1947. In the third quarter of 1948, the labor productivity of industrial workers grew 11 percent, as compared with the third quarter of 1947, including 15 percent growth in the machine building industry, 18 percent in the iron and steel industry, and 10 percent in the coal mining industry.

In the third quarter of 1948 the total wage fund in the national economy grew 9 percent, as compared with the third quarter of 1947, while the wage fund in industry grew 14 percent, in building it grew 25 percent, and the salary fund for teachers and other workers in education grew 19 percent. Some 245,000 young skilled workers graduated from vocational and railway schools in the third quarter of 1948, and were assigned to work in industry construction or in transport.

VI Cultural Growth

On enrollment in higher educational institutions and technical colleges in the autumn of 1948: This year 18,000 people that is, 16 percent more than in the pre-war year of 1940 were accepted into the first term of the higher educational institution. This year 360,000 people that is, 9 percent more than in 1940 entered technical and other specialized secondary educational institutions.

VII Rehabilitated Regions

Rehabilitation of the economy in the regions which suffered from occupation: In the regions which suffered from occupation, the gross industrial output in the third quarter of 1948 grew 38 percent, as compared with the third quarter of 1947. The output of .... grew 29 percent; steel 63 percent; rolled metal 53 percent; electric power 33 percent; cement 39 percent; and the output of coal in the Donets Basin 20 percent.

In the course of 9 months of 1948, 30 billion 200 million rubles were expended for capital construction works in those regions. Thus, for instance, 2,500,000 square meters of living floor space were built or restored in the towns, and 175,000 houses erected in rural localities.

\* \* \* \* \*

Throughout the 9 months of 1948, the national economy of the USSR developed under the slogan: "Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the Targets Set By the Annual Plan!" On the basis of broad Socialist competition, the Soviet people scored new achievements in their endeavor to fulfil, ahead of schedule, the program for the third decisive year of the Stalin post-war Five Year Plan.

TAB

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT - 1948

## SECOND QUARTER

**I    Execution of the Industrial Production Plan**

The plan for gross industrial production has been executed by various Ministries in the second quarter of 1948 as follows:

	<u>Gross Industrial Output</u> <u>Second Quarter 1948</u>
Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry	111
Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy	110
Ministry of the Coal Industry of Western Areas	103
Ministry of the Coal Industry of Eastern Areas	100
Ministry of the Oil Industry of the Southern and Western Areas	107
Ministry of the Oil Industry of Eastern Areas	110
Ministry of Power Stations	103
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	115
Ministry of Electrical Industry	114
Ministry of the Communications Means Industry	108
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry	106
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Construction Industry	111
Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry	108
Ministry of the Machine and Instruments Industry	112
Ministry of the Building and Road Construction Machinery Industry	116
Ministry of Transport Machine Construction Industry	105
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry	114
Ministry of the Lumber Industry	121
Ministry of the Cellulose and Paper Industry	115
Ministry of the Refrigeration Industry	115
Ministry of the Textile Industry	102
Ministry of Light Industry	109
Ministry of the Fishing Industry of the Western Areas	103
Ministry of the Fishing Industry of Eastern Areas	76
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry	101
Ministry of the Food Industry	111
Ministry of the Gustatory Industry (liquor, tobacco, spices, and so forth)	104
Ministry of Local Fuel Industry	104

The entire industry of the USSR exceeded the gross output plan for the second quarter of the current year by 6 percent. The plan envisaged by the 1948 plan for the first half of the year has been exceeded by 5 percent.

The Ministries of the Electrical Industry, Light Industry, the Gustatory Industry, and the Ministry of the Fishing Industry of the Western Areas of the USSR, having fulfilled the over-all plan, failed, however, to fulfill the plan for output of certain important kinds of production. The quarterly production plan has not been fulfilled by the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy in the output of steel ... for railroad cars. The Ministry of Agricultural Machine Construction failed to fulfill the plan for the output of ... combines. The Ministry of the Electrical Industry failed to complete the plan for production of electric train (engines) and 100-kilowatt generators. The Ministry of Transport Machine Construction failed to .... The Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Construction Industry failed to complete the plan for the production of light automobiles. The Ministry of the Oil Industry of the Eastern Areas failed to fulfill the plan for production of natural gas.

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## II The Growth of Industrial Production

Compared to the second quarter of 1947, output in the most vital types of production changed, as follows, in the second quarter of 1948: The output of pig iron in the second quarter of 1948 increased over the output of the corresponding period of 1947, 18 percent; steel, 21 percent; rolled metal, 23 percent; rails, 12 percent; metal pipes, 38 percent; copper, 7 percent; zinc, 47 percent; lead, 10 percent; coal, 3 percent; oil, 15 percent; benzine, 16 percent; kerosene, 16 percent; natural gas, 9 percent; electric power, 16 percent; railway engines, 69 percent; trolley busses, 36 percent; trucks, 41 percent; passenger automobiles, 133 percent.

Busses, 53 percent; ball bearings, 31 percent; metallurgical industry equipment, 82 percent; electric motore up to 100 kilowatt capacity, 55 percent; electric motors over 100 kilowatt capacity, 71 percent.

Special and aggregate metal-cutting machines, 54 percent; water (engines), 169 percent; weaving looms, 101 percent; agricultural machinery, 131 percent; tractors, 114 percent; tractor plows, 101 percent; tractor ..., 83 percent; tractor cultivators, 21 percent; threshing machines, 117 percent; caustic soda, 20 percent; (calcimine) 41 percent.

Mineral fertilizer, ... percent; nitrogen fertilizer, 25 percent; vegetable and synthetic fertilizer, 26 percent; synthetic rubber, 63 percent; tire casings, 32 percent; industrial lumber shipments, 24 percent; paper, 11 percent; (two items unintelligible--Ed.); window-glass, 24 percent, soft (myagkaya) roofing, 5 percent; cotton textiles, 12 percent; woolen textiles, 29 percent; leather shoes, 18 percent; rubber footwear, 35 percent; hosiery, 38 percent; animal fats, 42 percent; vegetable oils, 41 percent; fish, 14 percent; soap, 40 percent; cheese, 29 percent.

### Increased Production Output

In the total production of the second quarter of 1948, the gross output compared to the second quarter of 1947 increased 24 percent in these categories. In the second quarter of 1948 industry produced a considerable amount of goods in excess of plan, including ferrous and nonferrous metals, ... (paint), lumber and building materials, paper, textiles, rubber footwear, animal fats, and vegetable oils. The indicated plan for reduction of costs, provided for the second quarter of the current year, has been exceeded. The total amount of reduction in costs of production below the figure indicated by the plan for the first half of the year was 1½ billion rubles.

## III Agriculture

Agriculture has been successful in its spring planting campaign, having completed the plan for the sowing of spring grains. According to preliminary data, the area sown in all crops in 1948 has been increased by more than 11 million hectares as compared with the area sown in 1947. The plan for the planting of the most important grain crop, spring wheat, was overfulfilled, and the increase in the sections planted in spring grain on the collective and State farms amounts, according to preliminary data, to 5½ million hectares, as compared with the area sown in 1945.

Care of the crops and preparations for the harvest are proceeding this year better than they did during the past year. In the south of the country, the harvest is in progress. Good grain crops, considerably better than last year's crops, have been raised in the Ukraine, the Moldavian SSR, the Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus.

In most of the central and western districts of the country the condition of the crops is good and satisfactory. In the Eastern and Northern districts of the country, the crops are developing normally. In most of the districts along the Volga, dry, hot weather set in in the beginning of spring, and later developed into a summer drought with strong, dry winds.

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#### IV Railway, River and Sea Freight Traffic

In the second quarter of 1948, the average daily loading on the railroads was 114 percent of the average daily loading in the second quarter of 1947. The average daily loading of coal was increased by 6 percent; coke, by 12 percent; oil, by 11 percent; iron ore, by 18 percent; black metals, by 17 percent; grain, by 69 percent; flour, by 88 percent; timber, by 28 percent; cement, by 18 percent.

The total loading plan for average daily loading on the railroads in the second quarter was fulfilled 99 percent.

River freight traffic increased in the second quarter of 1948, 27 percent over that of the second quarter of 1947, and the quarter plan was fulfilled 97 percent.

The sea transport fleet increased the quantity of transported freight by 12 percent, as compared with the total transported in the second quarter of 1947, although it failed to fulfill the plan for the second quarter by 2 percent.

#### V Capital Construction Work in the National Economy

The total volume of all capital construction projects in the first half of 1948, as a whole, for the entire national economy, was 126 percent of the total volume for the first half of 1947.

The total volume of capital work for the coal industry was 124 percent of that in the same period in 1947; 128 percent, on the ferrous and nonferrous metals industries; 113 percent, for power stations; 11 percent, in the machine building industry; 124 percent, in the light and food industries; 126 percent, in the transport industry; 142 percent, in dwelling construction.

During the second quarter of 1948, the tempo of capital construction was accelerated. The increase in the volume of capital works, as compared with the same quarter of 1947, was 19 percent, and in the second quarter, 32 percent.

As a result of the concentration of labor power, materials, and money resources on the most important construction projects, the launching of production capacities in the second quarter of 1948 in a number of industries increased, although the plan for the launching of new production capacities is not yet being fully fulfilled.

The Ministry for the Construction of Enterprises for the Coal Industry, the Ministry for the Construction of Enterprises for Heavy Industry, and the Main Administration for the Construction of Enterprises for the Machine Building Industry, have increased the volume of construction works as compared with the second quarter of the past year, but failed to fulfill the quarterly plan.

#### VI The Development of Goods Turnover

In the second quarter of 1948, the development of Soviet trade continued. As a result of the second stage in the reduction of prices in Government (stores effected in April 1948, and the decline in prices on the collective farm market as compared with the same period of last year, the purchasing power of the ruble continued to increase in the second quarter of this year.

The sales of food and industrial goods by the State and cooperative retail stores increased considerably in the second quarter of 1948. The sale of bread in the second quarter of 1948 was 50 percent greater than it was in the second quarter of 1947. The sale of sugar was 83 percent greater; of meat products, 29 percent greater; cotton fabrics, 30 percent; vegetable oils, 14 percent greater; confectionery goods, 29 percent greater; silk fabrics, 34 percent greater; leather footwear, 31 percent greater; the sale of rubber footwear was more than doubled.

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VII The Increase in the Number of Workers and Employees, and the Growth in the Productivity of Labor

In the second quarter of 1948, the total number of workers and office employees in the national economy was increased, as compared with the second quarter of 1947, by more than 2.2 million persons.

In the second quarter of 1948, labor productivity has grown, as compared with the second quarter of 1947, by 14 percent, including an increase in the machine building industry of 21 percent; in the black metal industry, 17 percent; the coal industry, 11 percent.

In the second quarter of 1948, the total of wages in the national economy increased, as compared with the second quarter of 1947, by 8 percent.

In the second quarter of this year, 400,000 young skilled workers were graduated from factory apprenticeship schools and were sent to work in industry and construction.

VIII The Rehabilitation of Economy in the Regions which Suffered from Occupation

In the second quarter of 1948, the over-all output of industry in these regions increased, as compared with the second quarter of 1947, by 41 percent. The output of pig iron increased by 39 percent; steel, by 51 percent; rolled metal, by 55 percent; electrical energy, by 34 percent; cement, by 23 percent; coal in the Don Basin, by 20 percent.

In the first half of 1948, centralized capital construction projects were carried out in these regions to the sum of 7 billion 700 million rubles. One million three hundred thousand square meters of dwelling space was constructed or rehabilitated in the cities, as well as 63 thousand dwellings in rural areas.

IX The widespread socialist competition movement of the workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals in industry, on construction projects, collective farms, machine-tractor stations, and State farms, as well as the successes achieved in the overfulfillment of the plans of the first and second quarters of 1948 prove that all the branches of the national economy are capable of not only fulfilling but of overfulfilling the plan of 1948, the third decisive year of the postwar Five Year Plan.

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TAB

USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT - 1948

FIRST QUARTER

I The first quarter-year plans of 1948 were fulfilled by the Ministries as follows:

	Gross Industrial Output First Quarter 1948
Ministry for Black Metallurgy	107
Ministry for the Nonferrous Metallurgy	102
Ministry for the Coal Industry of the Western Regions	105
Ministry for the Coal Industry of the Eastern Regions	101
Ministry for the Oil Industry of the South and Western Regions	104
Ministry for the Oil Industry of the Eastern Regions	106
Ministry for Power Stations	104
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	109
Ministry of the Electrical Industry	108
Ministry for Heavy Machine Building	100
Ministry of the Means of Communication Industry	106
Ministry for the Automobile and Tractor Industry	109
Ministry for Lathe Building	101
Ministry for Machine Building and Instrument Building	107
Ministry of the Construction- and Railroad-Machine Building	113
Ministry for Transport-Machine Building	105
Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry of the USSR	109
Ministry for the Lumber Industry of the USSR	94
Ministry for the Cellulose and Paper Industry	112
Ministry for the Rubber Industry	111
Ministry for the Textile Industry of the USSR	104
Ministry of the Light Industry of the USSR	100
Ministry of the Fishing Industry of the West Regions	102
Ministry of the Fishing Industry of the East Regions	123
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	93
Ministry for the Gustatory Industry of the USSR	97
Ministry for the Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics	99
Ministry for Farm-Machine Building	103

The over-all plan of industry of the USSR was fulfilled 102 percent. Some of the Ministries, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building, the Ministry of Transport-Machine Building, the Ministry for Farm-Machine Building, and the Ministry of Light Industry, while having fulfilled the over-all plan, at the same time failed to fulfill the plan for the production of a number of important items, concealing the fact of this failure by the additional output of items of no importance. This is a shortcoming in the work of the above-mentioned Ministries.

II Industrial Production Increase

The production of the most important products during the first quarter of 1948 changed as compared with the first quarter of 1947 as follows: pig iron, 136 percent; steel, 141 percent; rolled metal, 143 percent; railroad rails, 157 percent; iron pipe, 141 percent; copper, 136 percent; zinc, 158 percent; coal, 120 percent; oil, 124 percent; benzine, 133 percent; kerosene, 124 percent; natural gas, 122 percent; electrical energy, 118 percent; railroad locomotives, 211 percent; freight cars, 152 percent; trolley busses, 180 percent; trucks.

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133 percent; light automobiles, 220 percent; auto busses, 194 percent; ball bearings, 139 percent; metallurgical equipment, 129 percent; power motors up to 100-kilowatt capacity, 187 percent; power motors over 100-kilowatt capacity, 178 percent; special and assembled metal-cutting machines, 140 percent.

Spinning machines, 169 percent; looms, 171 percent; agricultural machinery, 238 percent; tractors, 237 percent; tractor plows, 224 percent; tractor drills, 203 percent; caterpillar tractors, 147 percent; threshers, 428 percent; caustic soda, 135 percent; calcium soda, 171 percent; fertilizers--superphosphates, nitrogen, and potash, 148 percent; synthetic dyes, 153 percent; tire casings, 168 percent; synthetic rubber, 264 percent; delivery of building lumber, 146 percent; lumber materials, 138 percent; paper, 119 percent; cement, 153 percent; slate, 147 percent; window glass, 135 percent; roofing, 126 percent; cotton cloth, 144 percent; wool cloth, 132 percent; leather footwear, 118 percent; rubber footwear, 141 percent; hosiery, 137 percent; meat, 119 percent; animal fat, 242 percent; vegetable fat, 151 percent; fish, 103 percent; sugar, 8.7 times; alcohol, 140 percent; soap, 154 percent.

The over-all output of industry as a whole during the first quarter of 1948 was 32 percent over that of the first quarter of 1947.

### III Agricultural Preparations

Preparations for the spring field work in the first quarter of 1948 was on a higher level than that in the same period of last year. The winter work of overhauling the tractors in the machine-tractor stations and on the State farms was carried out in conformity with the plans.

The machine-tractor stations of the RSFSR, the Astrakhan, Bryansk, Kaliningrad, Kemerovo, Crimean, Kuibyshev, Leningrad, Moscow, and Murmansk Regions, the Tuvyn Autonomous Region, and the North Ossetian ASSR, Ukraine SSR, Kiev, Volinsk, Dniepropetrovsk, Drogobych, Zhitomir, Transcarpathian, Zaporozhe, (name unintelligible--Ed.) Kamenets-Podolsk, Lvov, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Grozni, Stalino, (name unintelligible--Ed.), Stavropol, Kharkov, Kherson, Chernigov, and (name unintelligible--Ed.) Regions, Byelorussian SSR, Uzbek SSR, Kazakin SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Latvia SSR, Armenia SSR, Turkmenia SSR, and Estonian SSR fulfilled the plan for tractor overhauling ahead of the scheduled time.

In the first quarter the collective farms in the main completed the preparation of seeds for the spring sowing in accordance with the program for the increase of the planted areas. On April 1, 1948, 1½ times as much grain seed was (planted) as at the same time last year.

### IV Freight Increase by Railroad and Sea Transport

The average turn-over of freight on the railroads during the first quarter of 1948 was 134 percent of that of the first quarter of 1947. The daily loading of coal was increased by 15 percent; coke by 19 percent; oil by 24 percent; ore by 60 percent; black metals by 45 percent; grain by 51 percent; flour by 72 percent; salt by 81 percent; ... by 53 percent; and fodder by 62 percent. During the first quarter of 1948 the general plan for daily loading by railroad transport was fulfilled 103 percent.

The freight turn-over by the sea transport during the first quarter of 1948 was 60 percent over that of the first quarter of 1947. The quarter-year plan was fulfilled 116 percent by the sea transport.

### V Increase in Capital Construction Works of the National Economy

The total volume of capital works in the first quarter of 1948 was 119 percent of that in the first quarter of 1947. The volume of capital works in the coal industry was 121 percent; black and nonferrous metallurgy, 116 percent; light and food industry, 116 percent; transport, 127 percent; and dwelling construction, 140 percent.

In conformity with Government instructions, the construction organizations are liquidating all waste in money, material resources, and labor power, and

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these resources are concentrated, first of all, on the construction of the more important buildings, which will add to the productive might of the country and will thus increase the output of products.

#### VI Commodity Turn-Over

On the basis of the currency reform and the abolition of the rationing system in December 1947, the tradition to (free) Soviet trade has been accomplished. The sale of food and industrial commodities by State retail and cooperative outlets during the first quarter of 1948 considerably increased. The sale of bread during the first quarter of 1948 was 72 percent over that of the first quarter of 1947. The sale of sugar was 2.7 times over that in the same period of last year; fish products, 25 percent; animal fats, 13 percent; butter and vegetable oil, 11 percent; confectioneries, 57 percent; cereals and macaroni, 52 percent; cotton cloth, 44 percent; and silk cloth, 44 percent.

As a result of the lowering of State retail prices, abolition of food rationing, and the currency reform, the prices on the collective farms and cooperative markets dropped considerably, nearing the average price level in the State retail outlets. The price level on the collective-farm markets during the first quarter of 1948 was 31 percent of that of the first quarter of 1947—that is, it dropped by more than three times. Prices on the cooperative markets in the cities during the first quarter of 1948 were 45 percent of the price level during the first quarter of 1947—that is, they were cut more than half.

As a result of the lowering of State retail prices on food and industrial commodities, as well as the lowering of prices on the collective-farm markets, the purchasing value of the ruble in the first quarter of 1948 was raised by 41 percent.

As a result of the lowering of prices, the growth of the purchasing value of the ruble, and the increase in the wages and salaries fund, the real wages of workers during the first quarter of 1948 were 51 percent over those of the first quarter of 1947.

#### VII Influx of Labor to Industry

The increase in the number of workers and employees and the growth of the productivity of labor.

In the first quarter of 1948 the total number of workers and employees employed by the national economy was increased by 2 million, as compared with the first quarter of 1947. The number of workers employed in industry was increased by one million persons.

In the first quarter of 1948, 150,000 young skilled workers graduated from the trade schools and were dispatched to jobs in industry and on construction projects.

The majority of the branches of industry fulfilled the State plan for the increase of productivity of labor in the first quarter of the year. The productivity of labor in industry was increased 21 percent over that of the first quarter of 1947. This included the machine-building industry, where productivity was increased by 34 percent, and the black metallurgical industry, where productivity was increased by 36 percent.

As a result of the abolition of the rationing system, the lowering of prices on food and industrial goods, and the growth in the purchasing power of the ruble, the influx of workers to industry was increased and productivity of labor has grown. This was also accompanied by an increase in pay and bonuses received by the workers.

#### VIII Reconstruction

The over-all output by industry in the regions which suffered from occupation was increased in the first quarter of 1948 by 59 percent as compared with the first quarter of 1947.

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The output of pig iron was increased by 75 percent; the output of steel by 97 percent; the production of rolled metal by 103 percent; the output of power by 33 percent; the production of cement by 67 percent.

In these regions of the USSR, capital and construction work to the amount of 3 billion rubles was carried out in the first quarter of 1948.

Some 350,000 square meters of dwelling space in the cities and 9,000 homes were repaired and newly constructed.

In the first quarter of 1948 a broad Socialist competition movement developed among the workers, collective farmers, and the intelligentsia at the industrial enterprises, construction projects, collective farms, State farms, and machine-tractor stations for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the State plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR, the decisive year of the postwar Five Year Plan.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT - 1947

## FULL YEAR

I Execution of a State Plan for Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy in 1947

In 1947 the rehabilitation and development of the national economy of the USSR was marked by the attainment and surpassing of targets set for the second year of the postwar Five Year Plan. The work of industry, agriculture and transport, the volume of capital construction work and retail trade, the training of specialists and the cultural development in the USSR in 1947--the second year of the postwar Five Year Plan--are characterized by the following figures:

	Gross Industrial Output Full Year 1947
Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry	101
Ministry of Nonferrous Metal Industry	107
Ministry of the Coal Industry of Eastern Areas	100
Ministry of the Coal Industry of Western Areas	95
Ministry of the Oil Industry of the Soft Coal Industry of Western Areas	95
Ministry of the Oil Industry of Eastern Areas	107
Ministry of Power Stations	101
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	114
Ministry of the Electrical Industry	108
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry	112
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry	105
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry	98
Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry	106
Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-making Industry	107
Ministry of the Building and Road-building Machinery Industry	115
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry	94
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry	100
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR	101
Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR	96
Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry	98
Ministry of the Rubber Industry	107
Ministry of the Textile Industry of the USSR	103
Ministry of the Light Industry of the USSR	106
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the Western Area of USSR	104
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	107
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR	109
Ministry of the Grocery Supplies Industry of USSR	113
Ministries of the Local and Local Fuel Industry of Union Republics	111

The 1947 plan for gross output of the entire USSR industry was fulfilled by 103.5 percent. The plan for gross industrial output in the first 2 years of the Five Year Plan was fulfilled in 1946 and 1947 by 100 percent.

II Industrial Production Increases

The following increases have been registered in the production of the most important industrial commodities in 1947 as compared to 1946:

Cast Iron	14%
Steel	9
Rolled iron	15
Copper	9
Zinc	16
Lead	26
Coal	12

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Oil	19%
Benzine	36
Kerosene oil	25
Natural gas	22
Electrical power	15
Railway locomotives	177
Trolleybusses	209
Automobiles	30
Ball bearings	34
Steam turbines	157
Electrical motors below 100 kilowatts' capacity	52
Electrical motors above 100 kilowatts' capacity	39
Special and complex metal- cutting machine tools	30
Water frames	163
Tractors	109
Agricultural machinery	106
Mineral fertilizers-- superphosphate, nitric, and potassium	35
Synthetic dyes	44
Automobile tires	49
Felling of timber	26
Paper	25
Cement	40
Slate	39
Window glass	19
Soft roofing materials	28
Cotton fabrics	33
Woolens	33
Footwear	40
Rubber footwear	68
Butter	12
Vegetable oil	24
Fish	28
Sugar	110
Soap	28

In 1947 the gross output of the entire USSR industry increased by 22 percent over that of 1946, including an increase of 33 percent, an increase in the output of textile and light industries. In the course of 1947 the rate of increase in industrial production kept steadily growing.

The increase in production in comparison with the corresponding quarters of 1946 amounted in the first quarter to 12 percent; in the second quarter, 18 percent; in the third quarter, 26 percent; and in the fourth quarter, 30 percent. In the fourth quarter of 1947 industrial output reached an average quarterly level of the prewar year of 1940.

III In 1947 the gross production of rural economy increased by 32 percent, as compared with 1946, while production of agriculture increased by 48 percent. The gross harvest of industrial and grain crops grew in 1947 as compared with 1946 as follows: grain crops by 58 percent; cotton, 21 percent; potatoes, 30 percent; sugar beets, 190 percent; sunflower seeds, 79 percent; flax fiber, 29 percent; hemp fiber, 78 percent.

In 1947 the harvest yield of grain crops reached the prewar level. In 1947 the area of autumn sowings for the harvest of 1948 exceeded that of autumn sowings of 1946 by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million hectares. The area of fallows ploughed up in 1947

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for 1946's harvest exceeded by 8 million hectares that of 1946. The amount of work performed by tractors in 1947 exceeded by 29 percent that of 1946. The plan of tractors' work in spring ploughing, the cultivation of soil before sowing, the sowing of spring crops, the ploughing of fallows, and the sowing of autumn crops has been exceeded. The amount of work per tractor increased by 21 percent over that of 1946.

#### IV Transportation Figures

The freight turnover on railways increased in 1947 as compared with 1946. The average daily loading on railways grew by 10 percent over that of 1946, including: coal, 11 percent; iron and steel, 13 percent; oil, 18 percent; timber, 13 percent; and cement, 50 percent.

The amount of cargoes carried along inland waterways grew in 1947 by 23 percent as compared with 1946. The inland waterways fleet fulfilled an annual plan for cargo transportation by 102 percent.

The amount of cargoes transported by the Merchant Marine increased by 15 percent as compared with 1946. The 1947 plan for cargo transportation was fulfilled by the Merchant Marine 180 percent.

V The total volume of capital construction work in the national economy in 1947 exceeded that of 1946 by 10 percent, including: coal industry, 9 percent; electric power stations, 4 percent; light and food industries, 30 percent; and transport, 8 percent.

In 1946 and 1947, about 1,900 State enterprises were built, restored, and launched. In 1947, State enterprises, institutions, and local Soviet built (anew) or restored about 9 million square meters of living floor space. In addition individual citizens, using savings earned by their own labor, built houses in towns and workers' settlements totaling 4 million square meters of living floor space.

#### VI Abolition of Rationing

The retail turnover in State and cooperative trade in 1947 exceeded that of 1946 by 17 percent—in comparable prices. The volume of cooperative trade in towns amounted to 22.4 billion rubles. In the fourth quarter of 1947, the volume of cooperative trade in towns nearly doubled that of the first quarter of the same year. On the basis of progress in industry and agriculture, rationing of food and manufactured goods was abolished in 1947, high commercial prices were abolished, and changeover to trade at uniform State prices and reduction of ration prices of bread and cereals were effected. Thanks to the reduction of State retail prices alone, the working people of the Soviet Union will receive in the course of the year a net gain exceeding 57 billion rubles.

In connection with preparations for abolition of rationing and the beginning of open trade at uniform prices, in 1947, the Government and cooperative organizations opened 55,000 new stores, stalls, and booths.

VII In the course of 1947 the number of industrial and office workers employed in the national economy of the USSR increased by nearly 1.2 million.

Most of the industrial branches attained the target set by the 1947 State plan for raising productivity of labor. Labor productivity of industrial workers increased in 1947 by 13 percent as against 1946. The total of wages and salaries of industrial and office workers employed in the national economy increased in 1947 by 23 percent as compared with 1946.

In 1947, vocational, railway, and factory apprenticeship schools graduated 792,000 young skilled workers. By means of individual and team apprenticeship and training at courses, 2,200,000 new skilled workers were trained in industry in 1947 and 3,200,000 industrial workers raised their skill.

Attendance of elementary and secondary schools increased by 860,000 over that of 1946. The number of students in technical and other secondary special

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schools increased in the course of the year by 36,000 and enrollment of institutions of higher education by 56,000. The number of medical institutions, sanatoria, rest homes, and creches increased in 1947.

#### VIII Reconstruction Statistics

In 1947, capital construction work for economic rehabilitation of districts which had been occupied by the enemy reached a volume exceeding 18 billion rubles, decentralized capital investments not included. Gross industrial output in districts which had experienced enemy occupation increased in 1947 by 33 percent as compared with 1946. Output of cast iron increased by 30 percent, rolled iron by 35 percent, coal output in the Donets Basin by 19 percent, electrical output by 35 percent, cement by 48 percent, sugar by 123 percent.

(Editor's Note: TASS says "Wait five minutes" and then resumes as follows.)

...of German occupation over 5 million square meters of living space were built over or restored in towns and 370,000 livinghouses in rural localities in 1947.

IX The 1947 plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled in the Russian Federation 105 percent; in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 99 percent; in the Byelorussian Republic, 102 percent; in Uzbek Republic, 104 percent; in Kazakh Republic, 104 percent; in the Georgian Republic, 110 percent; in the Azerbaijan Republic, 106 percent; in the Lithuanian Republic, 102 percent; in the Moldavian Republic, 108 percent; in the Latvian Republic, 117 percent; in the Kirghiz Republic, 109 percent; in the Tajik Republic, 112 percent; in the Armenian Republic, 107 percent; in the Turkmen Republic, 106 percent; in the Estonian Republic, 113 percent; and in the Karelo-Finnish Republic, 86 percent.

X At the end of 1947, currency reform of enormous significance for the consolidation and further development of the Socialist economy was carried out in the USSR. As a result of currency reform, the purchasing power of the ruble has considerably risen, old currency has been withdrawn from circulation, and new currency possessing full value launched into circulation. Execution of the 1947 State plan was accompanied by Nation-wide competition. The popular movement for execution of the Five Year Plan within 4 years and for execution of the Five Year Plan ahead of time is widely developing at industrial enterprises and construction sites of the USSR upon the initiative of the working people of Leningrad.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT - 1947

## THIRD QUARTER

According to the State Statistical Bureau of the State Planning Commission of the USSR, the volume of capital production by industry, agriculture, and transport and the turnover of goods during the third quarter of 1947 were as follows:

	<u>Percent of fulfillment of plan for the third quarter of 1947</u>
Ministry of Black Metallurgy	104
Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy	107
Ministry of the Coal Industry of the Western Areas	94
Ministry of the Coal Industry of the Eastern Areas	99
Ministry of the Oil Industry of the South and West Areas	104
Ministry of the Oil Industry of the Eastern Areas	114
Ministry of Electrical Stations	100.4
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	118
Ministry of the Electrical Industry	113
Ministry of the Industry for Means of Communications	111
Ministry for Heavy Machine Building	113
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry	102
Ministry of Tank Construction	108
Ministry of Machine Building and Instrument Construction	111
Ministry of Construction and Railroad Machine Building	115
Ministry for Transport Machine Building	93
Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building	102
Ministry of Construction Materials of the USSR	99
Ministry of the Lumber Industry of the USSR	90
Ministry of the Paper Industry	111
Ministry of the Textile Industry of the USSR	100.2
Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR	108
Ministry of the Food and Dairy Industry of the USSR	114
Ministry of the ... Industry of the USSR	120
Ministry of the ... Industry of the USSR	121
Ministry of the Medicinal Industry of the USSR	142
Ministry of the Local Fuel Industry of the Republics	118

The third quarter plan for the year of 1947 for the industry of the USSR was fulfilled 104 percent. The 9-month plan by the entire industry of the USSR was fulfilled 103 percent.

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Output in Various Fields

The production of the most important types of industrial products in the third quarter of 1947 as compared with the third quarter of 1946 as follows:

1947 third quarter percentages as compared with third quarter percentages of 1946

Pig Iron	117
Steel	110
Roller Metal	115
Railroad Rails	146
Iron Pipe	127
Zinc	111
Lead	108
Coal	114
Oil	121
Natural Gas	124
Electrical Energy	116
Iron	291
Trucks	131
Light Automobiles	114
Metallurgical Equipment	105
Electrical Motors up to 100 kilowatt	151
Electrical Motors over 100 kilowatt	160
Lathes and Metal Cutting Machines	138
Rubber Machinery	349
Lathes	368
Tractors	211
Combines	237
Tractor Plows	207
Tractor ...	319
Tractor Cultivators	175
Milling Machines	130
Fertilizer ...	125
Paper	124
Cement	126
Stucco	128
Window Glass	120
Cotton Cloth	131
Wool Cloth	134
Leather Footwear	144
Rubber Footwear	165
Meat	111
Animal Fats	106
Vegetable Oils	129
Fish	134
Soap	134

In the 9 months of the year 1947 the USSR industry as a whole increased its output 18 percent as compared with the same period of the past year. Production in the individual quarters of 1947 as compared with the similar periods of 1946 was increased by 12 percent in the first quarter, 18 percent in the second quarter, and 25 percent in the third quarter.

Increases in Grain Production

The grain crops in 1947, due to favorable conditions and better organization of farm work, exceeded the grain crops of 1946 by 53 percent. The harvest of the crops was considerably ahead of the past year's harvest.

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By Oct. 5, 7,700,000 more hectares were harvested than at the same date of the past year. The winter sowing campaign is also ahead of the past year's campaign. By Oct. 5, 1947, 3,800,000 more hectares were seeded than at the same date of last year.

The daily railroad loading during the third quarter of 1947 was 111 percent of that of the same period of 1946. The daily loading of coal was increased by 17 percent; of oil, 19 percent; of fish, 23 percent; of black metals, 15 percent; of salt, 25 percent; of zinc, 28 percent.

The average loading for the third quarter was fulfilled 99.4 percent. The daily loading plans as compared with the third quarter of last year were not overfulfilled for ... by the Octover, Kalinin, Western, Southwestern, Moscow-Don Basin, Moscow-Kursk, Southern, Ordzhonikidze, Tamyr, Far Eastern and Maritime Railroad lines.

The river transport increased the loading of goods during the third quarter of this year by 14 percent as compared with the same period of the past year. The quarter plan by the river transport was fulfilled 101 percent.

The loading of the seagoing transport during the third quarter of 1947 was increased by 23 percent as compared with the third quarter of the past year, and 99 percent of the quarter year plan was fulfilled.

The volume of capital work done in the 9 months of 1947 was 106 percent, as compared with the 9 months of 1946, including the capital work in the coal industry, 105 percent, light and food industries, 132 percent (dwelling) construction, 110 percent.

#### Increase of workers

The turnover of goods in the third quarter of 1947 increased 16 percent as compared with the third quarter of 1946. During the third quarter the State and cooperative trade continued to grow. The volume of the cooperative trade in the cities during the third quarter of 1947 was 6 billion rubles, or an increase of 9 percent as compared with the second quarter of 1947. During the 9 months of 1947 in the cities and workers' settlements the cooperative organizations opened 24,000 stores, stalls, and 3,000 enterprises engaged in public feeding.

During the third quarter of 1947, the total number of workers and employees employed in the national economy increased by 820,00 persons as compared with the third quarter of 1946. The number of workers in industry increased by 500,000 persons. The industry fulfilled the Government plan for the increase of productivity of labor in the third quarter. The productivity of labor in the machine-building industry was increased during the third quarter of 1947 by 21 percent as compared with the third quarter of 1946. The total earnings of the workers and employees in the national economy was increased in the third quarter of 1947 as compared with the third quarter of 1946 by 26 percent.

#### Restoration of Occupied Areas

In the regions of the USSR which were under occupation capital construction was done to the amount of 5 billion rubles during the third quarter of 1947. This figure does not include the capital investments which are not centralized. The average output of the industry in these regions increased in the third quarter of 1947 as compared with the same quarter of 1946 by 29 percent. The output of pig iron increased by 33 percent, steel by 16 percent, the production of electrical energy by 35 percent, the production of cement by 35 percent.

In the areas liberated from the German occupation, in the course of the 9 months of 1947, more than 1½ million square meters of dwelling space were constructed and restored in the cities and 135,000 thousand dwellings in the rural areas.

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT - 1947

## SECOND QUARTER

I The work of Soviet industry, agriculture, and transport, and the volume of capital work and retail trade for the second quarter of 1947 for gross industrial output was fulfilled by the various ministries as follows:

	Gross Industrial Output Second Quarter - 1947
Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry	102
Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy	108
Ministry of the Coal Industry of the Western Districts	100
Ministry of the Coal Industry of the Eastern Districts	102
Ministry of the Oil Industry of the Southern and Eastern Districts	107
Ministry of the Oil Industry of the Eastern Districts	102
Ministry of Electric-power Stations	101
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	115
Ministry of the Electrical Industry	113
Ministry of the Industry Producing Communications Equipment	108
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-building Industry	105
Ministry of the Automobile Industry	101
Ministry of the Machine Tool Building Industry	105
Ministry of the Machine Building and Instrument Building Industry	104
Ministry of the Industry Producing Building and Road Machinery	113
Ministry of the Transport Machine Building Industry	99.8
Ministry of the Agricultural Machine Building Industry	99.7
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR	102
Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR	97
Ministry of the Cellulose and Paper Industry	106
Ministry of the Rubber Industry	114
Ministry of the Textile Industry of the USSR	107
Ministry of the Light Industry of the USSR	106
Ministry of the Fishing Industry of the Western District of the USSR	103
Ministry of the Fishing Industry of the Eastern Districts of the USSR	93
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	102
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR	110
Ministry of the Custatory Industry of the USSR	114

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Ministry of the Medical Industry of the USSR	129
Ministries of the Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics	107

**II Increase in Production**

The plan of the second quarter of 1947 for gross output of the entire USSR industry has been fulfilled by 103 percent.

The plan was fulfilled and exceeded by 163 plants of the iron and steel and nonferrous metals industries, 421 coal mines, 783 machine building works, 150 factories and trusts of the timber and paper industries, 375 factories of the light and textile industries, 893 trusts and independent factories of the food industry, as well as by about 5,000 factories under control of the authorities of the Union Republics.

	1947 Second Quarter Percentages compared with 1946 Second Quarter.
Cast Iron	12
Steel	8
Rolled Steel	13
Railroad Rails	27
Iron Pipes	12
Copper	8
Zinc	5
Lead	33
Coal	11
Oil	18
Natural Gas	23
Electric Power	15
Locomotives for Trunk Railway Lines	156
Boxcars	92
Trolley Buses	10
Trucks	25
Passenger Cars	39
Autobuses	57
Output of equipment for the Metallurgical Industry	61
Electrical Motors below 100-kilowatt	46
Electrical Motors above 100-kilowatt	27
Metalcutting Lathes	26
Spinning Machines	196
Weaving Looms	6
Tractors	87
Tractor-drawn plows	106
Tractor-drawn Seed Drills	241
Tractor-drawn Cultivators	201
Threshing Machines	79
Caustic Soda	23
Calcinated Soda	16
Mineral Fertilizers (superphosphates, nitric and potassium)	41
Synthetic Dyes	41
Timber Haulage	10
Sawn Timber	18
Paper	33
Cement	37
Slate	29
Window Glass	11
Cotton Fabrics	37
Woolens	32
Leather Footwear	40
Rubber Footwear	67

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Hosiery	56
Butter	11
Vegetable Table Oil	No change
Fish	20
Soap	14

III Agriculture

In agriculture, spring sowing was carried out with great enthusiasm. The plan for the spring sowing of grain crops was fulfilled. According to preliminary data the increase in the planted area for the 1947 harvest of all agricultural crops amounts to about 8 million hectares, compared with 1946. The tending of crops and preparation for the harvesting make better progress this year than last year.

IV Growth of Railways and Shipping

The average daily loading on the railways in the second quarter of 1947 exceeded by 9 percent that of the second quarter of 1946. The average daily loading of coal increased by 1 percent, oil by 18 percent, ore by 14 percent, iron and steel by 15 percent, timber by 20 percent, and cement by 64 percent. The plan for the average daily loading was fulfilled by 100 percent.

Freight traffic on the rivers increased in the second quarter of 1947, while the plan for the quarter was fulfilled by 99 percent. Freight traffic on the seas... by 11 percent and the plan for transportation of cargoes was exceeded by sea shipping.

V Growth of Capital Construction

The volume of capital construction work in the first 6 months of 1947 exceeded by 6 percent that of the corresponding period of 1946, including an increase in the volume of capital construction work in the coal mining industry by 6 percent, power stations by 3 percent, light and food industries by 25 percent, and housing construction by 14 percent.

During the first 6 months of the current year coal mines with an annual output capacity of 4 million tons of coal were launched, as well as three coking batteries with 875,000 tons capacity; three blast furnaces with an annual capacity of 920,000 tons of cast iron; four open-hearth furnaces, with 240,000 kilowatts capacity.

The production capacity of cement plants increased by 406,000 tons.

A total of 154,000 spindles were launched at textile mills.

In the first 6 months of 1947 Government enterprises and institutions and local Soviets built, repaired, and turned over to tenants 1,800,000 square meter of living floor.

VI Growth of Retail Trade

The retail trade turn-over grew in the second quarter of 1947 by 21 percent compared with the second quarter of 1946. The State and cooperative trade turn-over kept mounting. The volume of cooperative trade in the towns amounted to 5 billion rubles, which means an increase by more than 50 percent compared to the first quarter of last year.

During the first 6 months of 1947, cooperative organizations in towns and workers' settlements opened 19,000 stores and booths, and 3,000 public restaurants and cafes.

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VII Increase in Numbers of Workers and Employees and Growth of Labor Productivity

In the second quarter of 1947 the total number of workers and employees in the National economy increased by 3 percent, compared to the second quarter of 1946, while the number of industrial workers increased by 7 percent.

Most industries carried out the assignments of the State plan for the second quarter in raising labor productivity. Labor productivity in the machine building industry increased in the second quarter by 16 percent, compared to the second quarter of last year. The total earnings of workers and employees in the national economy increased by 26 percent, compared with the second quarter of 1946.

VIII Reconstruction Progress

In the districts of the USSR which had been occupied by the enemy, capital construction work to the amount of 4 billion rubles was carried out in the second quarter of 1947. Gross industrial output in these districts increased by 27 percent over that of the second quarter of 1946, including the production of cast iron by 23 percent, steel by 12 percent, rolled steel by 25 percent, coal mining in the Donets Basin by 18 percent, power output by 34 percent, and cement output by 66 percent.

In the first 6 months of 1947, in the district freed from German occupation, 631,000 square meters of living floor space were built or restored in towns and 44,000 housed in rural localities.

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TAB

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## USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT - 1946

## FULL YEAR

In 1946 the work of restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR was carried on in an effort to fulfill the assignments of the post-war Five Year Plan. According to the data received by the Central Statistical Bureau of the State Planning Commission of the USSR the work of industry, agriculture, and transport, the volume of capital construction and the turn-over of commodities, the training of cadres, and the cultural building of the USSR during 1946, the first year of the post-war Five Year Plan, as reported by individual Ministries was fulfilled as follows:

	Percent of fulfillment of plan for the year 1946
Ministry of Black Metallurgy	99.5
Ministry of the Nonferrous Metallurgical Industry	99
Ministry of the Coal Industry of the Western Areas	(10)
Ministry of the Coal Industry of the Eastern Regions	97
Ministry of the Oil Industry of the South and West	103
Ministry of the Oil Industry of the Eastern Regions	105
Ministry of Power Stations	99.7
Ministry of Chemical Industry	105
Ministry of the Electrical Industry	106
Ministry of Industrial Enterprises of Communications	106
Ministry of Heavy Machine Building	105
Ministry of Automobile Industry	92
Ministry of Lathe Building	98
Ministry of Agriculture Machine Building	77
Ministry of Transport Machine Building	81
Ministry of Machine Building and Instrument Building	98
Ministry of Construction Materials	105
Ministry of Forestry	98
Ministry of the Cellulose and Paper Industry	109
Ministry of the Rubber Industry	96
Ministry of the Textile Industry	103
Ministry of the Light Industry	99.6
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry	110
Ministry of the Food Industry	98
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the West	100.6
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the East	85
Ministry of the Local and Local Fuel Industry	102

In conformity with the programs of the Five Year Plans the industry of the USSR during 1946 has completed in the main the post-war reconstruction of post-war production.

Production of the most important kinds of industrial products during 1946 has changed, as compared with 1945 as follows: (Percentages of 1946 as compared with 1945.--Ed.)

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	<u>Production percentage for 1946</u>
Pig iron	112
Steel	109
Rolled metal	112
Zinc	108
Coal	110
Oil	112
Natural gas	114
Electrical energy	110
Locomotives	30
Freight Cars	29
Trucks	138
Light Automobiles	126
Metallurgical equipment	140
Steam turbines	130
Power motors for ...	169
Power motors of more than 100 kilowatts	138
Special and Aggregate Steel Cutting Machines	134
Rubber machinery	243
Machinery	32
Tractors	172
Combines	449
Plow tractors	175
Tractors	429
Threshing Machines	3.8
Mineral fertilizer	
Tires	106
Tire materials	110
Cement	183
Brick	198
Glass for windows	165
Cotton Cloth	117
Wool Cloth	130
Leather Footwear	128
Rubber Footwear	197
Meat	118
Animal fats	169
Vegetable fats	119
Fish	110
Sugar	100

Taken as a whole the output of civilian goods during 1946 by the industry of the USSR as compared with 1945 was increased by 20 percent. Not counting the output of the machine building enterprises, the output of civilian goods amounted to 17 billion 400 million rubles more than was turned out in 1945.

#### Report on Agriculture

Agriculture in 1946 was largely influenced by the unfavorable weather conditions of the year, conditions which prevailed in the west and over a considerable portion of the European territory of the USSR. The drought which began early in the spring in the ..., quickly spread to the southwest areas of the Ukraine, engulfed almost all the areas of the central black-soil zone, including the northern regions of the Ukraine. As ... (unintelligible) the drought spread to the ... (unintelligible) regions of the lower ... (unintelligible). No similar drought has been experienced by the country during the past 50 years.

The extent of the territory stricken by the drought of 1946 was greater than that of 1921, and was closer to the area stricken in 1891. In spite of this, the total crop of grain and seed in 1946 was incomparably greater than that of 1921. This was possible only thanks to the Socialist

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organization of production and the machine-tractor stations and the collective farm system, created in the years of the Stalin Five Year Plans.

In the areas which were not stricken by the drought, particularly in west Siberia and Kazakhstan, agricultural crops in 1946 were considerably greater than those of 1945. The grain crops in Kazakhstan and western Siberia were  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times greater than in 1945; and in the Altai region greater than in 1945. However, as a result of the drought, in many regions the crops of grains, sunflower, and sugar beets, and in the USSR as a whole, were considerably smaller in 1946 than in 1945.

The Government of the USSR has taken measures to render assistance to the affected areas with food, seed, and fodder. Measures for economy in the expenditure of foods were also taken.

#### Work of Railroads

The average daily loading on the railways was 113 percent of that of 1945. This included the loading of coal which amounted to 115 percent and the loading of metals which made up 115 percent of the total of that of 1945. Passenger traffic over the railroads of the country was  $1\frac{3}{10}$  times greater than in 1945. The traffic over river and sea transport facilities also increased in 1946.

In 1946 the civilian air fleet carried 118 percent of the freight carried in 1945. Passenger air traffic was 187 percent of that of 1945. Compared with 1945 the quantity of goods carried by auto transport in 1946 amounted to 145 percent.

#### Capital Construction

The volume of capital construction in 1946 taken as a whole in comparable prices was 117 percent of that of 1945. These included capital construction in the coal industry which amounted to 120 percent; black and nonferrous metallurgy, 115 percent; power stations, 110 percent; civilian machine building, 112 percent; light and food industries, 167 percent; transport, 114 percent; dwelling construction, 155 percent as compared with 1945.

During 1946 there were built, restored, and launched about 800 State enterprises. Restored and put into operation were: Six blast furnaces, 18 open hearth furnaces; 9 rolling mills; one powerful blooming mill; 11 coking batteries; 36 large coal mines; 117 turbines for power stations; two turbine of 100,000-kilowatt capacity each.

#### Navigation and Textiles

In 1946 navigation was launched over the restored White Sea-Baltic Sea Canal named after Stalin.

In the textile mills about 300,000 spindles were commissioned. The refining capacity of the sugar refineries was increased by 100,000 centners a day. The State enterprises and local Soviets in 1946 built, restored, and made available 6 million square meters of dwelling space.

#### Retail Trade Turn-over

The retail trade turn-over in 1946 was 130 percent of that of 1945. Of the goods sold 15 percent was for provisions, and 85 percent for industrial commodities. In 1946 measures were taken to stimulate Soviet trade and consolidate the money turn-over. The establishment of State retail prices on rationed goods was introduced. On this basis the ration system will be abolished.

At the same time, the Soviet Government increased the pay of the lower- and middle earning group of workers and employees. Measures have been taken

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to stimulate cooperative production and develop cooperative trade in commodities of wide consumption and provisions in the cities.

#### Increase in Government Personnel

The number of workers and employees in the national economy of the USSR during 1946 was increased by 3 million persons. The regular vacations for workers and employees have been restored. The mass overtime work, established during the war period, has been abolished.

The trade and railroad schools and factory apprenticeship schools graduated in 1946 some 382,000 young skilled workers. By means of individual, brigade, and short-course training 2½ million new workers were trained, and the skill of 3,400,000 other workers was greatly improved.

The number of pupils in elementary and high schools in comparison with the number of 1945 has increased by 2,400,000. The number of students in technicums and other precollege special schools has increased by 137,000 while the number of students in higher schools of learning has increased by 109,000.

#### Scientific Research

At the beginning of 1946 there were 113 percent more scientific research institutes than there had been in the last pre-war of 1940; and the number of their scientific workers has increased by 124 percent in comparison with 1940. During 1946 the numbers of scientific research institutes and their science staff has continued to grow.

In 1946 the network of scientific foundations, sanatoriums, and houses of rest has kept on growing. Thus 530 sanatoriums have been rehabilitated or newly established; their capacity is 84,000 patients. And 300 rest homes, capable of serving 34,000 persons at one time, are now functioning.

#### Realization of Five Year Plan

The realization of the Five Year Plan in the matter of rehabilitating the enemy-occupied regions and the execution of major works in these regions in 1946 by 17 billion 500 million rubles has made it possible to raise the productive capacity of the regions which had been enemy occupied by 28 percent as compared with 1945.

In 1946 in comparison with 1945, the production of pig iron increased by 59 percent; that of steel by 67 percent and the production of rolled metal by 57 percent. The production of coal in the Dombas in 1946 was larger than that of 1945 by 30 percent.

Simultaneously in 1946 a growth of industrial production was obtained, freight movements were on the increase, and important construction projects carried out in all parts of the USSR.